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This Week—

By M.I.N.I.

Here is an attempt at legislative thievery: Profits from the Stars and Stripes, a publication issued during the stirring days of the A.E.F., and Company funds retained by the Government after the dissolution of the National Army, have been used by the War Department for the benefit of the Service. They have added a little to the comfort of the men and have kept their morale high. A court decision holds that they are private funds. Now—listen to this—the Army Appropriation bill just reported transfers all such funds to the Treasury. The House of Representatives should refuse to be a party to this kind of pick-pocketing.

Perhaps we can get some comfort out of this: William Howard Gardiner, President of the Navy League, and William B. Shearer, investigated by the Senate Naval Committee on account of alleged steel and shipyard lobbying at Geneva, were called this week upon President-elect Roosevelt. After they left, Mr. Roosevelt was asked whether he favored a "big Navy". He replied: "Why don't you ask whether I am in favor of adequate National Defense, and I'd say, Yes." Because of the differences as to what constitutes adequate National Defense, he added that to say he favored the latter was similar to saying that he believed in the Ten Commandments. Look out for the survey, he has promised!

The German Government has announced that naval and military attaches will be appointed to the various important world capitals. Let us hope there is no Collins in the Reichstag to withhold necessary allowances and force officers anxious to do their jobs well to dig down into their pockets and pay for entertainment offered solely for the benefit of the United States. If Mr. Collins only knew it, the effect of his action will be to limit service as attaches only to those officers who have independent means.

The National Federation of Federal Employees has been sitting in Washington this week. It urges all government workers to unite for the repeal of the Economy Act, which its leaders described as "stupid", "something that might be expected from an abnormal child", the results of "economy hysteria", etc. It is not enough to call names; political action back home will be far more effective.

Japan is giving further evidence of her purpose to reach the goal of a rounded out Manchukuo. To the clamor of the League of Nations and to the suggestion of her expulsion from membership, she is paying no attention. Her national interests, supported by a powerful military machine, are controlling her policy. Once again, China is furnishing an object lesson to the world—the consequences of disunity and unpreparedness. Maj. Gen. (Please turn to Page 391)

Gambling in National Defense Securities

By ADMIRAL WILLIAM V. PRATT, USN
Chief of Naval Operations

IN attempting to analyze the reasons why our people are so indifferent in the matter of national defense, I wonder if much of the trader's methods in stock market dealings has not crept into the practical matter of the building of an adequate Fleet. We like to buy on a margin, trusting that some day the common stock securities we hold in the shape of a Navy not built up to Treaty terms will prove as good an investment for us as though we we had paid the price and invested our money in good substantial bonds, viz: a Navy built to Treaty terms. What we hope to get out of the gamble is that in the turn of the market we can make a gain in capital investment through the sale of our common stock.

Expressed in terms of naval craft, this means we hope that by further limitations of armament we may bring the

stocks of ships held by others down to the margin held by us and therefore the relative values of our holdings increase.

This is the gambler's way. Unfortunately, others will not sell as we have found after repeated efforts, with the result that year after year we find our margined stocks of naval security dropping lower and lower in the world markets. The secure method, that of buying outright good substantial bonds, comparable in naval terms to building to Treaty strength, is the method of the sound buyer who wishes to get an interest return on the capital invested. What is this interest return which we expect from an adequate



Navy? It is international insurance. In time of peace it helps to prolong the peace because it standardizes the balances of naval power set by thoughtful (Continued on Next Page)

Oppose Marine Corps Cut

The House Naval Affairs Committee on Jan. 11, unanimously went on record in opposition to the recommendation in the 1934 Navy budget that the Marine Corps enlisted strength be reduced from 15,343 to 13,600.

A report of a subcommittee which had investigated the proposed cut, declaring that it would impair the efficiency of the Marine Corps and eventually destroy its usefulness as a military organization, was adopted by the naval committee. Instead of a reduction, an increase of personnel should be provided, the subcommittee found.

"The conclusion of this Committee is," stated the report, "that the efficiency of this organization has already been impaired by the reduction to its present strength, and from a full investigation of the subject, the Committee feels that the Marine Corps should have a force of at least 17,000 men."

"The effect of the reduction below 17,000, as has been said above, has already impaired the efficiency of the force, and a further reduction would almost destroy the Corps."

After accepting the report, the committee decided to bring the matter to the attention of the Committee on Appropriations of the House, which has jurisdiction of the proposed slash, and to furnish members of the subcommittee on naval appropriations with copies of the (Please turn to Page 407)

Foreign Service Tours

Secretary of War Hurley this week filed a vigorous protest with the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee against the provisions of the economy measure as recommended by that committee which would extend the foreign service tours of officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps to four years.

Secretary Hurley's letter follows:

January 6, 1933.

Honorable Frederick Hale, Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

Dear Senator Hale:

The "Report on Economy Provisions recommended by the Economy Committee to the Appropriations Committee" contains a provision which requires that assignments of officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps to overseas service shall be for a period of not less than four years. This provision is so deleterious in its effect on health, efficiency, and morale that I feel, in fairness to Army personnel, you should understand the burden it imposes. The considerations herein set forth can not fail to impress you that the inclusion of such a provision in the proposed bill is unwarranted.

The overseas service tour for Army officers has varied for different times and places between two and three years for the past thirty years. There has at times been some qualified opinion that a uni- (Please turn to Back Page)

Committee Cuts Army Estimates by \$4,651,253

The Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives on Thursday, Jan. 12, approved the recommendations of its sub-committee on War Department appropriations and reported out the Army supply bill with a net reduction of \$4,651,253 under the President's budget estimates for the military activities of the department.

The main blow was struck at the Citizens Military Training Camps which were entirely struck out of the bill. The National Guard was increased by \$8,134,831 in order to restore the number of armory drills to the minimum of 48 required by the National Defense Act instead of the 24 carried in the Budget.

The Regular Army was cut \$11,195,161 under the President's budget. While the bill continued authorization for the average of 12,000 officers and 118,750 enlisted men it "sweated" the funds for their maintenance so low as to cause serious concern for feeding and clothing and other bare necessities.

The enlisted men, previously given considerable "lip" service in Congress appear to suffer considerably at its hands. Already deprived of their enlistment bonus under the President's budget and included in the pay cut by the Senate Economy Committee, they will be forced under the House committee's recommendations to wear old shoddy war stock uniforms and to subsist on a lower food standard than that prescribed in the Executive Order for their ration.

In addition to the reduction of funds for the regular Army and the increase for the National Guard, the committee recommended a reduction of \$557,798 for the Reserve Officers Training Corps, a reduction of \$1,000,000 by eliminating the Citizens Military Training Camps and an increase of \$50,000 for the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice.

The fund "contingencies" Military Intelligence Department, was slashed \$35,010—one-third of the estimate. The cut eliminates extra pay for attaches and reduces funds for mapping and interpreters.

The Activities of the Historical Section of the Army War College will be restricted under the bill, the Command and General Staff school will be hampered in its activities, and the pay of military aides will be eliminated.

One serious point is the specification that all officers shall be paid out of "Pay of the Army" which provides for an average of 12,000 officers. This precludes charging the pay of engineer officers on rivers and harbors work to that fund and may necessitate creating a deficiency or finding some means of forcing out some 40 officers that are in excess of the 12,000 average because of the necessity of commissioning the West Point Class.

The purchase of animals is entirely eliminated.

Excerpts from the report of the House Appropriations committee on the War Department supply bill follow:

For 1934 the Budget reduction of \$3,913,532 is the net of a number of (Please turn to page 392)

Philippine Independence Bill Severely Criticized by Nation's Press

Editors of leading American newspapers are nearly unanimous in condemnation of the Philippine independence bill. The measure is declared to have been drawn solely to satisfy certain agricultural interests in the United States, and with no thought to national policy or the welfare of the Filipinos.

"Had it not been for the lobbyists at Washington, determined to get rid of Philippine competition in sugar and coconut oil and jute," declares the *New York Times*, "it is certain that Congress could not have been induced to pass the bill. . . . If we were to concede independence to the Philippines at this time as both parties have agreed that it ought to be done ultimately, the offer should have been made with a grand gesture of altruism, giving the impression that the great nation which took the Filipinos under its tutelage more than thirty years ago now feels that they have been helped and trained sufficiently to stand on their own feet, and so could be sent out into the world with an American blessing as an example of what can be done in preparing and disciplining an alien people for self-government. But the procedure now proposed robs us of any such national credit. It turns what might have been a generous and confiding act into a demonstration of sordidness of spirit which an impartial world will condemn and of which we ourselves ought to be ashamed."

"From almost any viewpoint," states the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, "this measure is thoroughly unsatisfactory. In its origin it was particularly unfortunate. The United States is not granting independence to the Philippines for reasons of high policy or because Americans are now confident that the Filipinos have reached a stage of political and economic maturity. Independence has been voted mainly because of the desire of American sugar and other agricultural interests to put a tariff on Philippine products."

"This measure is one of the poorest pieces of statesmanship that have ever received the stamp of approval of Congress," comments the *Washington Post*. "In reality, this is not a bill to create a free and stable republic in the Philippine

Islands, but a measure to levy tariffs against the products of that distant territory. . . . The entire proposal is surrounded by selfishness and ignorance."

The *New York Herald-Tribune* states: "No serious attempt was made yesterday to delay the acceptance of the Philippine bill by the House of Representatives, with far less than a quorum present, because it would have served no useful purpose. It had become too unsavory a thing for lingering contemplation. As Representative Underhill said when he rose to salute it in passing with all the bitter contempt that it merited, 'It needed no prophet to say that this bill was going to pass the House.' The determination that has been shown in both houses of Congress for nearly a year past to satisfy a coalition of powerful lobbies by imposing every condition upon the alienation of the Philippines that would insure their swift economic prostration and convict this country of an abominable breach of trust, has been as shameless as it has been relentless."

"The paramount interest of the United States is that, in granting the islands this deserved independence, we shall be relieved of political responsibility immediately," comments the *New York World-Telegram*. "But under this bill our political responsibility would continue for ten years after creation of the interim commonwealth government or a total of eleven or twelve years from the present. Even that would not be the end. By retention of naval bases after the grant of independence, we would continue to be involved indefinitely. One of the best reasons, from an American point of view, for granting independence is to withdraw from an isolate area which in event of war would invite attack and which we could not possibly defend."

"The bill is discredited both to Congress and the Philippine politicians," says the *Chicago Tribune*. "Congress proposes to establish a regime which retains the islands as a serious international responsibility, an exposed flank, promising dangerous consequences to our peace, while imposing unfair sacrifices upon the Filipinos and blocking the development of conditions essential to their progress either as a self-sustaining nation or a domain of the United States."

Admiral Pratt's Article

(Continued from Preceding Page)

men who realize that any disturbance of the balance decided upon is unsettling in international affairs. It prevents what in practical effect is merely another result of competition in naval armaments. It enables peace loving nations to speak with more authority when they offer to the world such documents as the Kellogg-Briand Pact, or Treaties whose purpose is to settle by arbitration disputed matters between nations before force is called into play. In time of trouble a navy built to Treaty strength enables us to start from scratch on even terms with others, and gives us time to marshal our great reserve power behind an impregnable first line of defense. Which is the wise way, the gambler's choice or the method of the sound investor? Will it take another national crisis to teach the United States that the way of the speculator in national defense securities, whether his motives be actuated by altruism and economy or limited by ignorance of world affairs, is vain?

Listen to the thoughts of that wise statesman, Theodore Roosevelt, of the part the Navy plays in the life of the Nation as exemplified by a few excerpts taken from some of his messages to the Congress during his term of administration as President. He said in 1901:

"So far from being in any way a provocation to war, an adequate and highly trained navy is the best guaranty against war, the cheapest and most effective peace insurance. The cost of building and maintaining such a navy represents the very lightest premium for insuring peace which this Nation can possibly pay."

"The American people must either build and maintain an adequate Navy or else make up their minds definitely to accept a secondary position in international affairs, not merely in political but in commercial matters. It has been well said that there is no surer way of courting disaster than to be 'opulent, aggressive, and unarmed.'"

In 1902:

"There should be no halt in the work of building up the Navy, providing every year additional fighting craft. We are a very rich country, vast in extent of territory, and great in population; a country, moreover, which has an Army diminutive indeed when compared with that of any other first-class power. We have deliberately made our own certain foreign policies which demand the possession of a first-class Navy."

In point of fact, if we have any more building holidays, or if we pause while we talk things over, and if we do not do something more definite than talk, when the London Treaty expires Dec. 31, 1933, we will be short in underage naval combatant tonnage as set by the terms of the Washington and London Treaties about as follows: 55,000 tons of aircraft carrier tonnage (out of 135,000 tons al-

lowed); 27,000 tons of 8-inch cruiser tonnage (out of 180,000 tons allowed); 73,000 tons of 6-inch cruiser tonnage (out of 143,000 tons allowed); 133,000 tons of destroyer tonnage (out of 150,000 tons allowed); and 25,000 tons of submarine tonnage (out of 52,500 tons allowed); or approximately 119 ships under the authorized Treaty strength. Of the three naval powers which have signed both treaties, setting forth an exact balance of sea power to be maintained by each, relatively we will be in the worst position of the three. Each of the other two powers has endeavored to take care of the deficiencies in better shape than we have.

Are world conditions today more stable than when Theodore Roosevelt sent his stirring messages to Congress?

(The article by Maj. Gen. H. G. Bishop, Chief of Field Artillery, previously announced for this issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, will appear next week.)

Pay and Promotion

During the hearings on the War Department appropriation bill there was intermittent discussion of the pay and promotion situation in the Army. Representative Ross Collins, of Meridian, Miss., chairman of the sub-committee and proponent of Army reductions, attempted to bring out points favorable to his ideas. Excerpts from the portions of the testimony which Mr. Collins permitted to be printed follow:

Pay of Officers

Mr. Collins—"General, you spoke about the pay of officers being less than that of other employees of the Government. Was that your statement?"

General MacArthur—"Not quite, Mr. Chairman. I said in the relative increases from time to time, as the living conditions in this country have improved, the relative increases of pay of Government employees have been less rapid in the six uniformed services than in any others."

Mr. Collins—"I appreciate the fact all of us feel that we are not making quite as much money as our talents entitle us to make."

General MacArthur—"I did not put it quite that way."

Mr. Collins—"It is true that an Army officer has more ways of increasing his salary than the ordinary employee of the Government, is that not true?"

General MacArthur—"I do not think the average Army officer is able to increase his salary at all."

Mr. Collins—"That is, by means of his percentage increase per year."

General MacArthur—"In addition to his base pay he gets certain emoluments from the Government."

Mr. Collins—"The average civilian has

not those methods of increasing his salary from time to time."

General MacArthur—"He has not those methods, but he has other methods which are probably much greater."

Mr. Collins—"Which are, as a matter of fact, probably less."

General MacArthur—"That, of course, is a matter of opinion."

Mr. Collins—"Then his retirement allowance is very much less, is it not?"

General MacArthur—"The normal civilian does not retire at all. To be forced to retire is a disobligation of an Army officer."

Mr. Collins—"I am talking about a civilian employee of the Government."

General MacArthur—"They have certain bases of retired pay."

Mr. Collins (interposing)—"Their retired pay is about \$100 a month?"

General MacArthur—"A maximum of \$100 a month."

"Overage" Officers

Mr. Collins—"Do you think it is in the interest of efficiency to have all these old officers in the grades, say, of lieutenant colonel and below?"

General MacArthur—"The ideal Army list, of course, is one in which officers reach the higher grades at the earliest possible time. That is, where they can combine with experience, the physical vigor that comes with approximate youth."

"However, you must understand that the actual list is due to the absorption after the World War of a large group of officers who had demonstrated on the battlefield their peculiar efficiency for military service."

"The Army was expanded immediately after the World War by several thousand officers, and the natural men to take those positions were the men who had served during the war with distinguished records. The same condition follows every war."

Mr. Collins—"It was an easy matter to get into the Army as an officer after the war, was it not, immediately after the war?"

General MacArthur—"Boards were appointed of general officers who passed upon the qualifications of the applicants."

Mr. Collins—"And it was an easy matter to get in, comparatively speaking?"

General MacArthur—"I could not tell you; I did not serve on those boards. I do not know."

Mr. Collins—"Anyway, a large number came in at that time?"

General MacArthur—"That was required by law."

Mr. Collins—"General, is not the correct way to advance officers, to start a young officer in the Army and let him remain in the position of second lieu-

(Continued on Page 407)

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since Jan. 6, 1933:

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Henry Hossfeld, Inf., No. 30, Page 139, July, 1932, A. L. and Dir. Last nomination to the grade of Col.—Channing E. Delaplane, Inf. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Lawrence O. Mathews, QMC.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Frank K. Ross, FA, No. 618, Page 161. Last nomination to the grade of Lt. Col.—John N. Reynolds, AC. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Leonard C. Sparks, FA.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Charles R. Johnson, Jr., Cav., No. 233, Page 167. Last nomination to the grade of Major—Sterling A. Wood, Inf. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—Mark W. Clark, Inf.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—Edward C. Johnson, Inf., No. 5818, Page 179. Last nomination to the grade of Capt.—William Edward Smith, Inf. Vacancies—None. Senior 1st Lt.—William Andrew Smith, Inf.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Charles H. McNutt, CE, No. 8528, Page 139. Last nomination to the grade of 1st Lt.—Francis C. Foster, FA. Vacancies—None. Senior 2nd Lt.—James W. Green, Jr., Sig. C.

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

Jan. 13, 1933

The following shows the name of the junior officer in the ranks indicated:

Rear Adm. E. B. Larimer, Capt. D. E. Cummings, Comdr. E. P. Eldredge, Lt. Comdr. M. T. Seligman, Lt. D. F. McLean.

Medical Corps
Rear Adm. A. W. Dunbar, Capt. J. G. Ziegler, Comdr. R. M. Lhamon, Lt. Comdr. E. H. von Helmberg, Lt. E. W. Stephens.

Dental Corps
Comdr. A. G. Lyle, Lt. Comdr. H. G. Ralph, Lt. E. H. Delaney.

Supply Corps
Rear Adm. J. J. Cheatham, Capt. E. A. Coby, Comdr. S. R. White, Lt. Comdr. D. F. Zimmerman, Lt. J. P. Burke, Lt. (jg) W. J. Laxson.

Chaplain Corps
Capt. E. A. Duff, Comdr. T. L. Kirkpatrick, Lt. Comdr. J. M. Hester, Lt. G. L. Markle.

Construction Corps
Rear Adm. H. G. Gillmor, Capt. J. A. Gawne, Comdr. F. G. Crisp, Lt. Comdr. A. S. Pitre, Lt. J. J. Scheibeler.

Civil Engineer Corps
Capt. R. Whitman, Comdr. R. D. Spaulding, Lt. Comdr. R. R. Yates, Lt. R. P. Carlson.

MARINE CORPS PROMOTION STATUS

Jan. 13, 1933

Last Commissioned Will make number in grade indicated on next vacancy.

Colonel
William P. Upshur R. B. Farquharson
Lieutenant Colonel
Ross E. Rowell Howard C. Judson

Major
Samuel C. Cumming Augustus B. Hale

Captain
John W. Cunningham Wm. P. Kelly

First Lieutenant
James F. Shaw, Jr. Wm. W. Benson

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Capt. William Chambers, (MC), USN, who has been made Director of the American Scientific Mission to Haiti.

Lt. Comdr. M. R. Wortley, USNR, for his vigorous report as retiring president of the Naval Reserve Association of the United States.

The work in promoting Civilian Military Education being done by the Civilian Military Education Fund under the direction of Lt. Col. Ralph C. Bishop, FA-Res.

This Week—

(Continued from First Page)

Frank C. McCoy, who is leaving Washington to command the First Cavalry Division, could tell the American people, if he would, that international investigations, reports, appeals and the like are of no value compared with the possession of a proper defense. The incoming President should think this over.

A joint resolution empowering the President to declare an embargo upon the shipment of arms to a state in revolution or to states involved in war, has been favorably reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. That committee has withheld action upon the Geneva Treaty calling for international action of the same character. If the American people will recall that their supply of munitions to Europe during the World War enabled their preparation for participation in that struggle, I think they will conclude that the best policy to pursue is to leave our private industry alone. If two states are in conflict, and the United States forbids munitions shipments to them, other states will do so and profit; and as they grow strong from the increase of manufacture the weakness of the United States will be emphasized. I hope the Senate will refuse to enact legislation so inimical to our own prosperity and interests.

The House Naval Committee is a band of fighters. It has adopted an unanimous report demanding an increase in the Marine Corps, and its chairman is dwelling upon the necessity of increasing the Navy to the treaty limit. Mr. Vinson and his associates believe it is their business to lay down the policies to pursue and the business of the Appropriations Committee to provide the necessary funds. The House Military Committee is showing no such aggressiveness. Indeed that Committee took no action at the last session in opposition to the officer cut, and is not moving to restore the C.M.T.C. appropriation which Mr. Collins has suspended. There are members of the Committee ardently opposed to any further paring of Army activities as provided for in the National Defense Act. They should require committee consideration of the Army's needs and as a unit make a fight on the floor as the Naval Committee contemplates doing for the Fleet and the Marine Corps.

Representative Rainey, the leading democratic candidate for Speaker in the next Congress, says the existence of the Naval Observatory needs explaining. He confines its present functions to three matters—publication of the Nautical Almanac, broadcasting the exact time, and having an "ex-professor" scan the heavens through an antiquated telescope. Mr. Rainey will find that each of these functions is of the highest importance, and if he ask the commanders of ships at sea, who religiously study and observe the Almanac, business and social circles in which exactitude as to time is vital, and the thousand and one interests intimately concerned with the results of the Observatory's astronomical researches, he will be told promptly that the Observatory is a vital part not only of naval but of all life. I agree with him as to the out-of-date instruments with which the Observatory is equipped. This is not the fault of the Institution; it is the

fault of Congress, which has been niggardly in appropriations. By all means let the Observatory be outstanding in its equipment; the personnel will do the rest. Mr. Rainey, take notice!

Army Mutual Aid

The Annual Meeting of the Army Mutual Aid Association will be held in the Auditorium, Interior Building, 18th & F Streets, N. W., Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1933, at 3:00 o'clock P. M. All members are requested to attend.

Surgeon General Named

Capt. Charles Malden Oman, MC, USN, Commanding Officer, Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Maryland, has been nominated by the President for appointment as Surgeon General of the Navy, to succeed Rear Adm. Charles Edward Riggs, MC, USN, whose term as Surgeon General and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, expires on January 19, 1933.

Capt. Oman, was born in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1878, and was appointed as Assistant Surgeon in the Navy December 18, 1901. In March 1902, he was ordered to duty in the Asiatic and served at the Naval Hospital, Olongapo and at Cavite, P. I., and in several ships of the Asiatic Fleet until 1905 when he was attached to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va. From 1906 to 1908 he served in the battleships Ohio, Arkansas and New Hampshire, and was stationed at the Naval Hospital, New York, from 1909 to 1912. After three years' service as medical officer of the USS Wyoming, he was attached to the Naval Hospital, New York in 1915, and was on duty there until March 1918. He commanded the hospital ship USS Comfort from March to October, 1918, when he was ordered to Brest, France, in command of Naval Base Hospital No. 1, and was awarded the Navy Cross for that service.

Captain Oman served as aide and Fleet surgeon, Atlantic Fleet, during 1919 and 1920, and commanded the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., from 1921 to 1924, when he was assigned to duty with the Marine Detachment at the American Legation, Peking, China. He returned to Washington in May, 1927, in charge of the Navy Medical School and as president of the Board of Naval Examiners, Navy Department, until October, 1927, when he was given command of the Naval Dispensary, Navy Department. In September, 1931, he was ordered to command the Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Army Bill Changes

The outstanding money changes in the Army appropriation bill as made by the House appropriation committee from the figures presented in the President's Budget, are as follows: (All are reductions unless otherwise indicated):

Pay of the Army	
Pay of aides.....	\$10,000
Recruiting.....	98,550
Owing to possible underestimate of economy act savings.....	2,201,951
	\$2,310,501

Subsistence	
Surplus working capital.....	230,539
Ration at 31.5 instead of 33 cents..	605,124
Traveling expenses.....	63,021
Recruiting.....	230,716
	\$1,138,460

Regular Supplies	
Stocks on hand and lower costs....	419,296
Fewer animals.....	147,200
Reduced commodity prices largely..	596,496
	\$800,064

Clothing and Equipage	
Larger utilization of stocks.....	1,518,284
Lesser amount of citizens' outer clothing.....	21,018
Laundry supplies.....	42,232
	\$1,581,534

Army Transportation	
Personal services.....	27,907
Animal—	
Purchase and maintenance of vehicles and horse equipment....	73,883
Water—	
Repair of supplies for boats.....	137,407
Purchase of boats.....	30,500

Did You Read

the following important stories last week:

Representative John J. McSwain, chairman of the House Military Committee, announces that his committee plans to study Army promotion in the first session of the next Congress; Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Committee, reveals that he is preparing a new naval construction bill to present to the new administration; "Modern Cavalry," by Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, chief of cavalry; Annual report of president of Naval Reserve Association; Coast Guard sends enlisted men to Naval Academy Preparatory School to prepare for entrance to Coast Guard Academy; General John J. Pershing's letter backing Merchant Marine.

If not, you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot get this vital information from any other source.

Motor—	
Recruiting.....	12,771
Maintenance, preservation and repair of vehicles.....	246,146
Experimental and development work.....	75,428
Purchase of nonpassenger carrying motor vehicles.....	441,500
Rail—	
Recruiting.....	159,499
Operation of Ft. Benning Railroad Holding otherwise to 1933 allowances minus reductions proposed for 1934.....	25,000
	789,237
	\$2,021,978

Animals	
Purchase of 1,472 horses and mules	220,875
Barracks and Quarters	
Recruiting.....	27,001
Basis of 1933 appropriations less economy act savings and minus reductions proposed for 1934.....	698,024
Reappropriation of amounts appropriated in emergency relief and construction act for gymnasiums, recreation halls and clubs not yet commenced, and for projects appropriated for in such act and prior acts for Chanute Field, Ill., not yet commenced.....	1,203,700
	\$1,928,725

Air Corps	
Lighter-than-air activities.....	247,000
Photographic equipment.....	205,200
Traveling expenses.....	42,175
	\$494,375

Reserve Officers' Training Corps	
Subsistence, in kind and commutation.....	98,750
Ammunition.....	70,122
Purchase and forage of animals....	62,500
Clothing in kind—larger use of stocks.....	300,000
Miscellaneous.....	26,426
	\$557,798

Citizens' Military Training Camps	
Suspend entirely for 1 year.....	1,000,000
Militia Bureau	
Field training (Increase).....	200,000
Armory drills (Increase).....	8,934,831
Ammunition (decrease).....	1,000,000

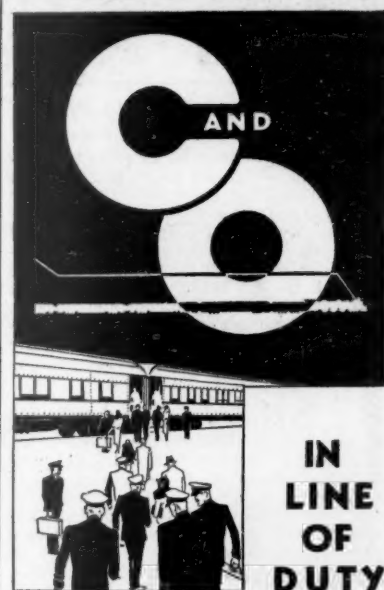
Net increase, Militia Bureau.....\$8,134,831

Lecture at QM School

Philadelphia—Maj. Walter L. Clark, Ord. Dept., delivered a lecture on "Organization and Operation of the Ordnance Department" at The Quartermaster Corps School Jan. 9. Major Clark is District Ordnance Officer at Philadelphia. On Jan. 12, Maj. John D. Kilpatrick, QMC, Constructing Quartermaster, New York, gave the students an interesting and comprehensive description of "The Construction Division, Office of The Quartermaster General."

Commend Ft. Benning Men

Ft. Benning, Ga.—Maj. Gen. Campbell King, commandant of The Infantry School, has announced that he has received a letter from Mayor H. C. Smith, of Columbus, commending the recent action of the enlisted men of the Ft. Benning garrison in donating a portion of their holiday meals to the less fortunate in the city.



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THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Report Army Supply Bill (Continued from First Page)

Changes. A number of increases are allowed, including an additional amount of \$1,905,627 for camp attendance. The principal reduction is incident to the proposal to reduce armory drills from 48 to 24 per annum and amounts to \$4,652,314. The Militia Bureau reports that the amount in the Budget will allow but 22.75 drills and that to continue with 48, upon the basis of the present rate of attendance (90.7 per cent), would require an addition to the Budget of \$6,934,831.40.

The Budget is acceptable to the National Guard in all respects save armory drills. By its action on the 1933 Budget, this Congress indicated its unwillingness to reduce the number of such drills or to enforce a reduction in the rate of attendance. The committee, therefore, has felt constrained to allow the additional amount estimated.

These increases—\$2,200,000 for 1933, and \$6,934,831 for 1934—add to the bill a total of \$9,134,831. This has been reduced to \$8,134,831 by the willingness of the Militia Bureau, which it is understood is generally agreeable to the National Guard, to get along with one-half of the \$2,000,000 estimated for ammunition, the idea being to supply half of training requirements from stores on hand in the possession of the National Guard.

This action brings the total of the appropriations proposed for the National Guard for the fiscal year 1934 up to \$33,284,564. While this sum is \$5,934,831 in excess of the Budget recommendation, it is \$178,701 less than will be available this present fiscal year if the Congress approves the additional amount of \$2,200,000 therefor which the committee is recommending.

In future years the Chief of Militia Bureau estimates he can get along with approximately \$1,100,000 less per annum, apart from any lesser amount required, owing to a falling off of camp and armory drill attendance, if he be given authority to motorize all Field Artillery regiments with commercial type light trucks and station wagons, in lieu of war-time tractor and other motive equipment and horses. The initial cost of such new motorization he estimates at \$1,394,100, which he would finance out of current funds for expenses incident to the equipment and animals to be displaced or discarded. In other words, for an initial outlay of \$1,394,100,

there would be an annual saving that would completely amortize the increase in this bill for 1934 over the Budget recommendations for the National Guard in approximately five years. The bill includes authorization for this substitution to be made, effective at once.

The committee was so impressed with this proposition that it has included a provision making all or such portions of appropriations of the Quartermaster Corps of the Regular Army that may be applicable to the purchase, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled vehicles and animal-drawn equipment, the maintenance of animals, and the transportation of persons and materials, available for the purchase of light commercial trucks at a cost of not to exceed \$750, including the value of any vehicle exchanged, which will permit the Regular Army to pursue a course similar to the one advocated by the Chief of the Militia Bureau for the National Guard.

Personnel

In agreement with the Budget, the bill makes provision for an average of 12,000 commissioned officers and 118,750 enlisted men, the same as the present year. Other military personnel provided for is indicated in the table appearing on page 67 of the hearings.

In reporting the last War Department appropriation bill the committee recommended the reduction of the number of commissioned officers on the active list to 10,000. The House concurred in the proposal of the committee, with some modification of details, but in the end yielded to the Senate's insistence that no reduction be made. Because of that position taken by the present Congress the matter is not again presented, although it would seem that the conclusion of any informed person, without bias or self-interest, must be that both economy and efficiency would ensue from such a course. An up-to-date table showing the ages of officers in the several grades, which excludes medical and veterinary officers and chaplains, appears on page 13 of the hearings. Another interesting table respecting the distribution of officer personnel, pertinent to the question of strength appears on pages 17 and 18 of the hearings, in connection with which attention is invited to the first table appearing on page 71 of the hearings.

Like the bill of a year ago and like future bills, if the present policy continues to obtain within a circumscribed budget, the military budget is and will continue very largely to be a pay

measure. This fact can not be stressed too strongly. Real exponents of national defense must come to realize it. We must provide a reasonable amount of modern implementation for training purposes and for immediate availability on what we hear as M-Day. If there be no greater amount forthcoming for the military arm, then the solution obviously must be to strike a proper balance as between personnel and matériel. The total amount in the Budget and in this bill for mechanization is \$530,250 and for augmentation of the war reserve, \$118,112.

General Staff Corps

Contingencies, Military Intelligence Division.—The Budget carries an increase of \$8,000 over the current appropriation of \$47,000 for the objects embraced by this appropriation. The committee recommends \$19,990 or \$27,010 less than the current appropriation and \$35,010 less than the estimate, made up as follows: Extra compensation in the way of an allowance for maintenance to military attachés, \$24,600; increase for mapping, \$4,000; for hire of interpreters, special agents and guides, \$3,810 (one-half the estimate), and \$2,600 for miscellaneous procurements. The first item would bring to a close, at least temporarily, a practice of long standing, both in the Army and Navy, of paying an extra allowance to military and naval representatives at foreign capitals for entertaining and other expenses of an unusual nature occasioned by or incident to such details. The necessity for rigid economy precludes the committee from proposing any allowance for such purposes.

Army War College.—Out of the total appropriation of \$70,000 for the present fiscal year, \$66,000 was intended for personal services. The amount in the Budget for such fiscal year for personal services was \$72,880. The action of the Congress, therefore, should have been met either by reducing the force or administrative furloughs. Instead, \$6,880, the amount necessary to keep such force intact, was transferred to this appropriation from the appropriation "Regular supplies of the Army, 1933," under the authority contained in section 317 of the economy act.

The committee recommends for 1934 an appropriation of \$63,927, of which \$60,093 is intended for personal services, which is the amount proposed therefor for the current fiscal year omitting economy act savings of \$5,907, and has attached to the appropriation a provision designed to prevent the appropriations transfer section of the economy act, provided to be continued during the next fiscal year in section 4 of the Treasury and Post Office Departments appropriation bill as recently passed by the House, from being used to increase appropriations for personal services or to circumvent such limitations as may be placed upon appropriations restricting expenditures for other objects.

Adjutant General

Welfare of enlisted men.—The Budget proposes \$66,953 for this recreational fund, which is the same as the current appropriation, deducting from the latter \$3,412 estimated to be saved under the economy act. The committee has reduced the estimate by the additional amount of \$175 proposed to be applied to travel, and in this connection it may be remarked that the committee has declined in every instance to accede to Budget proposals to increase current limitations upon traveling expenses.

The bill continues provision for the employment of 13 hostesses and 7 librarians at present wage rates.

The committee has attached to this appropriation a provision completely removing from the control of the War Department the funds entitled "Other funds" and "Stars and Stripes". The former is made up of funds pertaining to disbanding World War organizations. The balance thereof on November 30, 1932, was \$298,842.03. The "Stars and Stripes" fund is made up of profits derived from the publication in the American Expeditionary Forces during the war

of the periodical "Stars and Stripes". The present balance thereof is understood to be \$482,032.92.

Pay of the Army

The committee proposes an appropriation of \$128,165,827, or \$8,076,377 less than the current appropriation and \$2,310,501 less than the estimate. The amount recommended is based upon continuing the amounts appropriated for the current fiscal year under the several subheads of this appropriation, less savings thereunder the current year, less reductions proposed in the Budget under certain of such subheads, and less \$98,550 for recruiting expenses and \$10,000 for pay of aides.

The amount proposed may or may not be adequate. There was no thought on the part of the committee of requiring a reduction in personnel to keep within the amount proposed.

The committee's course in building this appropriation leaves the amount for flying pay for commissioned and warrant officers at the present year figure of \$1,754,283 less estimated economy act savings of \$91,907. A statement of the proposed application of the amount estimated for flying pay appears on page 78 of the hearings.

With respect to the committee's proposal to reduce this appropriation by \$98,550 on account of recruiting, the estimates include a total of \$1,480,423 under five appropriation heads for recruiting expenses during the ensuing fiscal year, or practically the same amount as allocated for the present fiscal year. Present unemployment conditions prompted the committee to reduce the total amount estimated by \$544,537. The amounts by appropriations contributing to this sum have been previously indicated herein in the itemization of principal reductions. The estimates have been halved in all cases where the funds were not on account of the recruits themselves.

Officers detailed as aids to major generals are entitled under the law to an increase of pay at the rate of \$200 per annum; to brigadier generals, at the rate of \$150 per annum. The committee has attached to this appropriation a provision suspending the right to this extra compensation during the fiscal year 1934.

Quartermaster Corps

The reductions proposed by the committee in the estimates for all objects under the Quartermaster Corps aggregate \$7,783,002, or more than half of the total (\$13,936,986) by which all estimates for military activities are recommended to be reduced. A considerable portion of the reduction looks to a larger utilization of stocks on hand—war-time accumulations and more recent accretions owing to low commodity costs.

The stores situation in the Army is a matter of paramount importance. There should be a complete survey made of it, and not wholly by Army personnel. It should be studied from the standpoint of current and emergency requirements with the view to the maintenance of all components in a proper state for immediate use, or reasonably so, within such total Budget figure as it now appears annually can be provided for the support of the Military Establishment, and the disposition, even by destruction, of stores for which there will be no future need and possibly those of doubtful value. In the case of stores, such as certain types of ammunition, which have a limited useful life, the quantity to be maintained should be governed by the annual turnover that may be accomplished with funds likely to be available to keep it entirely usable. The committee.

(Please turn to Page 405)

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GENERAL MOTORS VALVE

THE U. S. NAVY



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Aviation Force Arrives

The Aviation Force of the Second Brigade, United States Marine Corps, of Nicaragua, arrived at the Naval Air Station, Anacostia, D. C., Jan. 12, concluding a flight of more than twenty-five hundred miles from Managua, which has been conducted under its own power since the Marine evacuation of Nicaragua Jan. 2.

Secretary of the Navy Adams, Maj. Gen. Ben H. Fuller, Rear Adm. William A. Moffett, and other dignitaries of the Navy and Marine Corps were present at Anacostia to receive the returning fliers and officially welcome them on their return to the United States. The combined squadrons are commanded by Capt. Patrick Mulcahy, USMC, a noted ace of the Corps, holding the Distinguished Service Medal for successful aerial combat in the World War.

The squadrons include more than twenty-two planes—amphibians, attack, observation, and transport ships. When Nicaragua was formally evacuated, these planes left Managua under their own power and accomplished the journey to the United States by different routes. One squadron of five amphibians hurdled the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, flying in a straight line from Nicaragua to Florida, stopping for fuel at points in Guatemala, Honduras, and Cuba. The remaining planes, which are of the land type, followed the coast line of Central America and Mexico, reaching the United States near Brownsville, Texas. The various divisions reunited at Charleston, S. C., and made the flight from that point to Washington, D. C., as one unit.

During the flight, the squadrons traveled as a self-sustained unit, as they did during their service in Nicaragua, where, as the Marine Corps Aviation Detachment, they had a total of 40,000 hours flown under varying weather conditions incident to that strenuous service. Many times these planes were engaged in actual combat over a mountainous terrain where forced landing would have had fatal results.

Cruiser Gunnery Winner

The USS Salt Lake City, commanded by Capt. Lewis Cox, USN, of Cruiser Division 5, Scouting Force, has won first place in Battle Torpedo Practices for the heavy cruiser class for the current year. Lt. (jg) R. I. F. Fravel, USN, torpedo officer of that vessel, will be given a letter of notification of merit and thirteen men of torpedo control parties and torpedo crews, will be awarded first prizes of \$15.00 each.

The USS Pensacola, of Cruiser Division 4, Scouting Force, commanded by Capt. David W. Bagley, USN, attained second highest merit in the competition, with the USS Augusta, commanded by Capt. J. O. Richardson, USN, flagship of the Scouting Force, standing third. Prizes of \$10 each will be given to the torpedo crews of the Pensacola and \$5.00 each to that of the Augusta.

ATTENTION NAVY

The owners of Carvel Hall at Annapolis, Maryland, announce that they have regained possession of their property and are now operating it under their own personal management. The hotel has been reconditioned and every effort is being made to restore its old style comfortable homelike qualities.

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Indianapolis Cruise

The USS Indianapolis, heavy cruiser, commanded by Capt. John M. Smeallie, USN, left the Philadelphia Navy Yard Jan. 10 for a shakedown cruise in the Atlantic and gunnery exercises and tests off Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, after which she will proceed to Panama and continue her shakedown cruise off the coast of South America and Chile, returning to Panama about April 1.

The Indianapolis, commissioned at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Nov. 15, was built by the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J. The USS Babbitt, destroyer, commanded by Lt. Comdr. K. R. R. Wallace, USN, will join the Indianapolis at Guantanamo Bay on Feb. 18 for Short Range Battle Practices and will accompany the cruiser when she proceeds to Panama and in the Pacific.

The Indianapolis' schedule will be: Operate off the Atlantic Coast from Newport to Hampton Roads until completion of radio compass calibration and gunnery tests.

Fuel at Hampton Roads and proceed to Guantanamo.

On or about Feb. 23, proceed with Babbitt to Panama. Continue training and tests.

On or about March 6, proceed with Babbitt to sea off the coast of Chile, continuing shakedown.

Return to Panama about April 1.

Navy Transport Sailings

Chaumont—Arrive Guam Jan. 17; leave Jan. 18, arrive Honolulu Jan. 27; leave Jan. 28, arrive Mare Island Feb. 4. Will leave San Francisco area about Feb. 18 for regular trip to East Coast of United States.

Henderson—Arrive Norfolk from Canal Zone Jan. 16; leave Jan. 17, arrive Quantico Jan. 18; leave Jan. 18, arrive Philadelphia, Jan. 20; leave Feb. 3, arrive Norfolk Feb. 4; leave Feb. 8, arrive Guantanamo, Feb. 13; leave Feb. 13, arrive Canal Zone Feb. 16; leave Feb. 18, arrive San Diego, Mar. 1; leave Mar. 2, arrive San Pedro, Mar. 3; leave Mar. 4, arrive San Francisco, Mar. 6; leave Mar. 20, arrive Honolulu Mar. 28; leave Mar. 30, arrive Guam April 12; leave April 13, arrive Manila April 19; leave May 19, arrive Guam May 25; leave May 26, arrive Honolulu June 8; leave June 9, arrive San Francisco, June 17.

Kittery—Leave Norfolk Jan. 18, arrive Cape Haitien Jan. 23; leave Jan. 24, arrive Port au Prince Jan. 25; leave Jan. 26, arrive Guantanamo Jan. 27; leave Jan. 28, arrive Norfolk, Feb. 2.

Win Schiff Trophy

The Herbert Schiff Memorial Trophy, awarded annually to the naval aviation squadron with the highest record for safe flying, has been won by the Marine Fighting Plane Squadron, 10-M stationed at San Diego, California, with a total of 1,862.25 hours in the air without accident, during the fiscal year 1931-1932. The squadron, commanded by Captain Vernon Guymon, USMC, will be presented the trophy on the west coast by a representative of the Secretary of the Navy.

Personnel of VF Squadron 10-M

Capt. Guymon, was born at Rexburg, Idaho, Nov. 2, 1898. During the World War he served with the 79th Company, 6th Regiment, and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Dec. 4, 1918. He was assigned to Naval Aviation in December,

1921. Captain Guymon was awarded the Croix de Guerre for gallantry in action at Boursesches on June 6, 1918, then an enlisted man attached to the 79th Company, 6th Regiment; the French Fourragere; the Navy Cross and citation for service in Nicaragua, and the Nicaraguan Medal of Merit.

Naval Aviation Pilots

1st Lt. Stanley E. Ridderhof.
1st Lt. Calvin R. Freeman.
1st Lt. Verne J. McCaul.
Michael Wodarczyk—Chief Marine Gunner.
Gunnery Sergeant Kenneth A. Woolsey (NAP).
Staff Sergeant William E. Word (NAP).

Enlisted Personnel

Mr. Tech. Sgt. Roscoe V. Thurman.
Mr. Tech. Sgt. Benjamin F. Belcher.
1st Sgt. John P. Romer.
Gny. Sgt. Frank J. Sullivan.
Gny. Sgt. George Cole.
St. Sgt. John C. Schwab.
Sergeants Alder Asa, Ellis R. Wright.
Corporals Roy S. Robinson, Russell Striet, James A. Miller, James C. W. Pearson, Vincent E. Murphy, William W. Greene, George McC. Fuller.
Privates First Class Arthur D. Darlington, Harvey E. Kolp.
Privates Howard P. Dale, James J. Korman, Ralph D. Bent, Louis H. Shirling, William F. Bunsen, Carl J. Krischel, John M. Strong, Joseph B. Wegener.

Naval Officer Drowned

Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Fleet, Adm. Richard H. Leigh, USN, has reported to the Navy Department that Lt. Comdr. Carl Hupp, USN, 1st Lieutenant of the USS Raleigh, was drowned during a storm at San Pedro, Calif., during the night of Jan. 10 and his body has not been recovered.

Commander Hupp enlisted in the Navy in 1907 and was commissioned as an Ensign in 1918. He reported for duty in the Raleigh, flagship of the Destroyer Squadron, Battle Force, on Oct. 8, 1932. He is survived by his wife.

Marine Corps Nominations

The following nominations of Marine Corps personnel were received by the Senate, Jan. 6, 1933:

Edw. W. Banker, assistant quartermaster, to be an assistant quartermaster, with rank of colonel from Dec. 25, 1932.
H. H. Utley to be a lieutenant colonel from Dec. 25, 1932.
G. D. Jackson, jr., to be a major from Dec. 25, 1932.
Adolph Stahlberger to be a captain from Dec. 25, 1932.
Edw. T. Peters to be a first lieutenant from Dec. 25, 1932.

Navy Nominations

The following nominations of Navy personnel were received by the Senate Jan. 11, 1933:

Medical Director Charles M. Oman to be Surgeon General and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of four years.

C. C. Gill to be a captain from Oct. 1, 1932.
Elliott Buckmaster to be a commander Dec. 1, 1932.

T. W. Mather to be a lieutenant commander from June 30, 1931.

J. B. Anderson to be a lieutenant commander from June 30, 1932.

D. H. Clark to be a lieutenant commander from Aug. 2, 1932.

The following to be lieutenant commanders from Oct. 1, 1932: R. H. Roberts, V. H. Schaeffer, A. D. Brown.
J. W. Smith to be a lieutenant from June 30, 1932.

W. C. France to be a lieutenant from Aug. 1, 1932.

G. F. Duvall to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from June 6, 1932.

The following to be paymasters, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from June 4, 1931:

W. W. Gilmore, A. H. White, D. M. Miller, A. M. Jones, O. S. Goff, N. R. Wade, R. C. Vasey, H. P. Tichenor, C. W. White, C. W. LeRoy, H. E. Groos, F. P. Kenny, A. M. Bryan.

The following to be paymasters, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from June 30, 1931:

J. H. Maynard, M. C. Roberts.

F. M. Tobias to be a chief gunner, to rank with but after ensign, from Sept. 2, 1932.

The following to be chief electricians, to rank with but after ensign, from Sept. 2, 1932:

J. L. Peters, P. R. Reed.
J. J. Graham to be a lieutenant commander from Sept. 26, 1932.

General Harbord Hits Cut

An appeal for maintenance of the Marine Corps at its present strength was made by Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, USA-ret, in a radio address Jan. 12.

Recalling the past achievements of the Marines General Harbord, who commanded the Leathernecks in France, predicted that the Corps "will have written the last page of its glorious history" if the cut of 1,743 enlisted men, proposed in next year's budget, goes through. Extracts from General Harbord's speech follow:

"Each of the two branches of the National Defense, the Army and the Navy, has suffered reductions to the extreme limit of efficiency. As an Army man my interest is primarily with the Army. As a man who, body, heart and soul, felt himself a Marine in the busy days between May 6 and July 29, 1918, at Belleau Wood and Soissons, there is no inconsistency in my asking your attention to the present menace to the Marine Corps.

"Since the World War it has been maintained at a strength of 18,000 men until 1931. That strength, while not permitting any expansion, or any manueuvres or instruction on a large scale, which after all pertains to the sphere of the Army—has permitted it to maintain in readiness and high efficiency for instant service, wherever needed, two mobile regiments, wearing the numbers Fifth and Sixth immortalized by the gallantry of the regiments which formed the Marine Brigade of the Second Division of the American Expeditionary Forces whose successors the present mobile regiments are.

"Its very efficiency has not always earned friends for it. There is against it all the combined force of the public opinion of the various West Indian and Latin countries in which during the unhappy years of their struggles for stable self-government it has sometimes been necessary to land Marines to protect American interests. In these special police duties required by the State Department it has incurred the dislike and resentment of all those elements whose presence has made it necessary for the Marines to operate. Even in our own country the prominence which these expeditions have brought the Marine Corps in otherwise peaceful times have sometimes excited envy of its opportunity for employment.

"The budget for 1933-34 reduces the Marine Corps total to 13,600 men. It has been reduced 24% since the budget for 1929-30. This total for a Corps which, man for man is the least expensive of our armed forces, will leave just enough Marines to do guard duty aboard ships and at Navy yards, with a few for watchmen and orderlies and similar duties. It will save in round numbers a million dollars, out of a total budget of \$4,218,808,344. It will wipe out the two regiments of glorious memory. It will end all the stand-by organizations for emergency National Defense.

"When the news of this latest economy reaches the waterfronts, bandits and revolutionists in the unstable parts of half the Western World, will in safety look with covetous eyes on the property of many an American enterprise that by this act of the busy budget makers forfeits its only real insurance.

"I reiterate my desire for government economy, but at the same time my very earnest conviction that the efficiency of the Marine Corps must not be sacrificed for it. If you who hear me are in agreement, I appeal to you to use your influence to maintain the Marine Corps at its present strength of 15,343 men."

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1933

"All human experience seems to demonstrate that a country which makes reasonable preparation for defense is less likely to be subject to a hostile attack and less likely to suffer a violation of its rights which might lead to war."—CALVIN COOLIDGE.

ASIDE FROM "SWEATING" the appropriations for the Regular Army, the Supply Bill reported has made cuts which call for disapproval by the House of Representatives, since they further weaken a military establishment already far below that required for the protection of the interests of the United States. A study of the measure discloses that public opinion has been effective in preventing the slash of 25% promised by the democratic platform or the destructive cut which was sought by the pacifist organizations. In spite of the honeyed words of praise poured upon his head by the Council for the Prevention of War and other Libbyesque societies, Mr. Collins, who framed the bill, deemed it unwise to press his purpose to eliminate 2,000 officers from the active list. He has, however, included a provision under which Engineer officers, for example, shall not be paid out of river and harbor funds but from the blanket pay appropriation. It was a wise policy which placed upon River and Harbor work all costs in connection with such work. Under the language of the provision approved by the Appropriations Committee, the Military Establishment must meet the expense of the pay of officers so detailed. As a result, and the cut in the pay appropriation recommended, the number of officers in excess of 12,000, some 42, must be provided for, and this can be done only by forced retirement so as to create the necessary vacancies or by incurring a deficiency. The procedure proposed contains such an element of cheapness that we do not believe the House will assent to it. The study of the bill we have made has this grain of comfort, if there be any comfort in it, that in spite of exhaustive scrutiny, it was found impossible to go below the figures prepared by the Budget, and such cheese paring as was indulged in are in items for which deficiency appropriations must be granted next year.

WE MIGHT BE CYNICAL AND say that Mr. Collins increased the budget estimates for the National Guard because it has the votes, but we won't dwell upon this sop in view of the fact that that organization needs every dollar allowed to it. We might also refer to this reason as operating to prevent any change in the budget estimates for the Organized Reserves. But, in the reduction of appropriations for the Reserve Officers Training Camps and the "suspension" of the Civilian Military Training Camps, we find the Collins policy rearing its head and an attack upon the man power principle for which General MacArthur and other advocates of National Defense have so loyally stood. One of the purposes of the National Defense Act, which expresses the basic military policy of the United States, was to create a reservoir from which men could be drawn to officer the Armies of the country in case of war. The appropriations made by Congress in the past have been large enough to permit this purpose to be accomplished. The cut in the R.O.T.C. appropriation recommended by the Collins committee seriously hampers the War Department in the work of training, and the "suspension" of the C.M.T. Camps not only will prevent a military training valuable to the youth of America but will put an end to the instruction in Americanization and discipline which are of great advantage to the Republic. The House, during the last session, placed the stamp of its approval upon these Camps. It should repeat its decision when it considers the Collins bill during the next few days.

THE MOVEMENT to add a flat pay cut to the furlough in exchange for the repeal of the pay freeze amendment is likely to fail in the House, if not in the Senate. The majority sentiment of both houses is against the pay cut; it prefers that the present provisions of the Economy Act be extended during the next fiscal year. This situation, however, may change, for the members defeated for reelection have no interest in the amount of pay which their successors will draw, and it would surprise no one should an effort be made to increase the Bingham-Hale recommendation of 1-2/3 per cent to as high as 5 per cent and even more, retaining also the furlough and possibly the pay freeze. How harshly such action would bear upon the Services the country should realize. Their members are in an entirely different situation from civilian employees. They are forced to move when ordered, frequently, they must maintain an establishment in the United States when dispatched abroad or on sea service, and they are compelled to support a standard of living unnecessary for the civilian executive or clerk. These facts are known to the Services; they should be considered by the Congress. Because of them, and because the pay increases of the past have not been shared by the Army and the Navy while the reductions in force are equal, the pay cut proposed, the furlough and the pay freeze should be repealed. This is asked in the name of justice, as well as in the interest of the efficiency of the Armed Forces.

THE HEALTH OF THE Army and the Navy is vitally concerned with the proposal of the Bingham Committee to extend the tour of foreign service duty to four years. The grave consequences of such a policy are presented cogently by the Secretary of War in his letter to Senator Hale, and they demand its rejection. Doubtless this will be the decision of the Senate; for such medical experts as Senator Cope land of New York, will not disregard the experience of Americans, particularly in our sub-tropical and tropical possessions, and will refuse to permit the health of men and women carrying out orders of their government, to be menaced. It appears that a Congressman, disgruntled because President Hoover maintained foreign service duty at two years, while extending domestic duty, obtained the inclusion of the longer term for the former in the original Bingham committee report. It is an extraordinary thing that petty dissatisfaction should animate a man, and particularly a legislator, to seek the adoption of a policy inimical to health, and it is further extraordinary that the Committee considering the subject, and the standing Appropriations Committee, as well, should accept the suggestion without thorough investigation. So, however, legislation is framed, and it furnishes an indication of how it is possible to put over objectionable proposals that are harmful not only to the Services but to the National Defense interests of the Nation.

Service Humor

Vice Versa
Sergeant (to sentry)—"If anything moves, you shoot."
Sentry—"Yes, suh; an' if anything shoots, ah moves."
—Arkllite.

Birth of a Beautiful Friendship
Jack—"What do you think Maud Oldby would like for her birthday?"
Helen—"Not to be reminded of it."
—Boston Transcript.

Jumping Again
Sgt.—"Do you like to play with blocks?"
Pvt.—"Not since I grew up."
Sgt.—"Well, stop scratching your head."
—Contributed.

Service
"Give me eggs," the captain yelled;
Up sprang the gallant crew.
They tossed the anchor overboard,
And made the ship lay to.
—Legation Guard.

In Blind Tigers?
"Why do you call Hank a big game hunter?"
"He's out every night trying to find someone who will play poker for high stakes."
—Foreign Service, V. F. W.

Don't Forget the Tin Rabbit
Teacher—"What are the races that have dominated England since the invasion of the Romans?"
Small Boy—"The Grand National and the Derby, Miss."
—American Veteran.

Attention!
Thirteen years after the winning of the war to make the world safe and solvent, the command is: "Present Arms!"
—Virginian Pilot.

So That's How They Happen!
Nervous Passenger—"Don't drive so quickly round the corners. It makes me frightened."
Chauffeur—"You don't want to get scared. Do what I do—shut your eyes when we come to a corner."
—Allt for Alla.

Fair Exchange
Operator—"Number, please."
Drunk (in phone booth)—"Number, hell; I want my peanuts."
—Life.

His Error
The husband arrived home much later than usual "from the office." He took off his boots and stole into the bedroom. His wife began to stir. Quickly the panic-stricken man went to the cradle of his first born and began to rock it vigorously.

"What are you doing there, Robert?" queried his wife.
"I've been sitting here for nearly two hours trying to get this baby to sleep," he growled.

"Why, Robert, I've got him here in bed with me," replied his wife.
Then there were words.
—27th Infantry Bark.

It takes two to make a fight but only one to make a joke. Send yours to the Journal Humor Editor.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given as soon as possible after receipt, either in this column or by mail. Questions relative to living conditions at Army posts or Navy shore stations will be answered in detail by letter.

W. L. H.—According to information received from the office of the Quartermaster General, War Department, you are number forty-nine on the list for promotion to the grade of staff sergeant, QMC.

W. J. M.—The time lost from duty due to sickness not in line of duty from April 29, 1916, to June 12, 1916, may not be counted for retirement, according to information furnished us by the Office of the Adjutant General, War Department.

A. M. K.—Membership in the American Legion, is limited to persons actually in the service of the United States military and naval forces between April 6, 1917 and November 11, 1918.

A. D. A.—The 51st Company, U. S. Coast Artillery Corps, left the Philippine Islands April 15, 1911, on the transport "Logan" and arrived at San Francisco, California, on May 12, 1911.

G. P.—The Navy Department informs us that service in the Army does not count towards transfer to the Fleet Naval Reserve or the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve after sixteen or twenty years service. Army service may be counted toward retirement from the Navy or Marine Corps after thirty years service but not for transfer to the Reserve with retainer pay.

A. B.—The minimum age for enlistment in the Navy under regulations is seventeen years and that the minimum age for entrance to the Army Nurse Corps is twenty-two years. To enter the Nurse Corps, a woman must be a graduate nurse, a high school graduate and possess other qualifications.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago
Maj. James A. Ullo, AGO, has been assigned to duty with the American Red Cross relative to relief operations in Greece and Thrace.

20 Years Ago
Surg. Charles E. Riggs, USN, entertains aboard the Louisiana at Norfolk, Va.

30 Years Ago
Capt. Louis N. Nuttman, 9th Inf, recently from Manila, has joined at Madison Barracks, N. Y.

40 Years Ago
Lt. M. W. Rowell, 10th Cavalry, was a recent visitor at Old Point Comfort, Va., later leaving for Ft. Custer, Mont.

60 Years Ago
A report as to the advisability of making Goat Island, in the harbor of San Francisco, a military reservation was forwarded to Congress this week.

War Dept. Organized Reserves



OFFICIAL ORDERS



Navy Dept. Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

GENERAL OFFICERS

Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, from duty in office Chief of Staff, Wash., D. C., on completion present duties, assigned to command of 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex. (Jan. 10).

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. C. H. BRIDGES, The AG Col. Paul T. Hayne, assigned to hq. 2nd CA, Governors Island, N. Y., on completion present tour foreign service in Hawaiian Dept. (Jan. 6).

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOHN L. DEWITT, The QMG Col. John P. Hasson, assigned to hq. 9th CA, Pres. of S. F., Calif., on completion present tour foreign service in Panama Canal Dept. (Jan. 6).

Col. Walter C. Jones, from office of QMG, Wash., D. C., Mar. 31, to Fort Hayes, Ohio. (Jan. 9).

Capt. Arthur B. Proctor, from Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., proceed to N. Y. C., sail May 4 for Panama. (Jan. 11).

Capt. Will R. White, to Bölling Fld., Wash., D. C., on completion foreign service in Panama. (Jan. 11).

Capt. Carey E. Goodwyn, assigned office of Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C., on completion foreign service in Hawaii. (Jan. 11).

Capt. Elisha K. Henson, Denver, Colo., proceed to home, Jan. 17, await retirement. (Jan. 11).

Col. Francis H. Pope, from Hq. 2nd CA, Governors Island, N. Y., May 1, to N. Y. C., assume duty as officer in charge of Port of Embarkation in N. Y., for Mothers and Widows making Pilgrimage to Cemeteries of Europe. (Jan. 12).

Col. Edgar S. Stayer, from Office of QMG, Wash., D. C., to Brooklyn, N. Y., report N. Y. port of embarkation for assignment to duty as assistant to qm. supply officer, New York Gen. Depot. (Jan. 12).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. R. U. PATTERSON, The SG Medical Corps

Maj. Herbert B. Hanson, from Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., May 15, to Fort Ringgold, Tex. (Jan. 6).

Maj. Alvin J. Ragley, on arrival S. F., Calif., from foreign service, from assignment Camp Stephen D. Little, Ariz., to Fort Niagara, N. Y.; report Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., for temporary duty until sail from S. F., Calif., Feb. 4 for N. Y. C., on arrival at which place proceed to Ft. Niagara for duty. (Jan. 9).

Maj. Harry D. Offutt, detailed a member of Army retiring board to meet at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., vice Maj. Philip P. Green, MC, relieved. (Jan. 10).

Brig. Gen. Charles R. Howland, and Col. Francis A. Pope, detailed as members of court inquiry to meet at hq. 8th CA, vice Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Rockenbach, relieved and Col. William B. Ladue, retired. (Jan. 10).

Maj. Earle D. Quinell, from Letterman General Hospital, Pres. of S. F., Calif., assigned West Point, N. Y., sailing from S. F., Calif., Feb. 28 for N. Y. C., on arrival at which place, proceed to West Point. (Jan. 11).

Maj. Oral B. Rollbaugh, from Gen. Dispensary, N. Y. C., upon arrival in Paris, France, after completion of detached service authorized, report Officer in Charge, Pilgrimage of Mothers and Widows to Cemeteries of Europe, Paris. (Jan. 12).

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. F. W. COLEMAN, C. of F.

Maj. Wm. A. MacNicholl, from duty as property auditor, Pres. of S. F., Calif., sail from S. F., Calif., Mar. 24 for Hawaii. (Jan. 6).

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. I. J. CARR, CSO

2nd Lt. Philip C. Bennett, Letterman General Hospital, Pres. of S. F., Calif., report Army retiring board at hq. 9th CA, Pres.

of S. F., Calif., for examination. (Jan. 11.)

CHAPLAIN CORPS

CH. J. E. YATES, C. of Ch.

Ch. Frederick W. Hagan, from S. F. port of embarkation, Ft. Mason, Calif., sail April 15 for Panama. (Jan. 11).

Ch. Jos. O. Ensrud, assigned Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md., on completion tour foreign service in Panama. (Jan. 11).

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. GUY V. HENRY, C. of Cav.

Capt. Eugene A. Beguler, from office Chief of Cav., Wash., D. C., assigned to 1st Cav. Div., Fort Bliss, Tex., proceed to N. Y. C., sail May 2 for S. F., Calif., on arrival there, proceed to home, await retirement. (Jan. 6).

Maj. Harley C. Dagley, Wash., D. C., proceed to Hot Springs National Park, Ark., for treatment. (Jan. 10).

Capt. Einar N. Schjervén, Denver, Colo., proceed to home, await retirement. (Jan. 11).

Maj. Chas. B. Hazeltine, from duty as military attaché, Yugoslavia, and duty as military attaché to Rumania, Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from detail as acting Gen. St. officer, June 10, assigned 4th Cav., Fort Meade, S. Dak. (Jan. 11).

Col. Benjamin O. Davis, from Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., proceed to N. Y. C., report June 19 to Officer in Charge, Pilgrimage Port of Embarkation, for Mothers and Widows making Pilgrimage to Cemeteries of Europe, for duty as assistant. (Jan. 12).

Maj. David H. Blakelock, from Norfolk, Va., from OR, 3rd CA, to N. Y. C., report May 1, to Officer in Charge, Port of Embarkation for Mothers and Widows making Pilgrimage to Cemeteries of Europe, for duty as his assistant. (Jan. 12).

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. H. O. BISHOP, C. of FA

Maj. Joseph S. Tate, from U. S. Mil. Academy, West Point, N. Y., assigned FA of 2nd Div., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., proceed there for duty. (Jan. 6).

Col. Wm. H. Burt, detailed IGD, Apr. 29; from duty at Chicago, Ill., to 6th Corps Area for assignment to duty with IGD at that hq. (Jan. 10).

Lt. Col. Geo. W. DeArmond, from Seattle, Wash., and duty with OR, 9th CA, assigned Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., sailing from S. F., Calif., Feb. 28 for N. Y. C., thence proceed to station assigned. (Jan. 11).

Capt. Abraham R. Ginsburgh, from office of Asst. Chief of Staff, G-2, Washington, D. C., assigned to station at Paris, France, to N. Y. C., report Feb. 20, to Officer in Charge, Port of Embarkation for Mothers and Widows making Pilgrimage to Cemeteries of Europe, for temporary duty pending departure Feb. 23 for Paris, of Manhattan; on arrival at Paris, report Officer in Charge, Pilgrimage of Mothers and Widows to Cemeteries of Europe. (Jan. 12).

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. J. W. GULICK, C. of CAC

Col. Alexander Greig, jr., Fort Worden, Wash., assigned to 14th CA, same station, Feb. 1. (Jan. 9).

Capt. Percy S. Lowe, from Hawaiian Dept., assigned 8th CA, Fort Winfield Scott, Calif. (Jan. 9).

Maj. Francis J. Toohy, assigned 5th CA, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., on completion present tour foreign service in Hawaii. (Jan. 10).

Maj. Hollis LeR. Muller, from 56th CA, Pittsburgh, Pa., from detail with OR, 3rd CA, assigned 11th CA, Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y. (Jan. 10).

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. S. O. PUQUA, C. of Inf.

1st Lt. Buford A. Lunch, jr., Letterman General Hospital, Pres. of S. F., Calif., proceed to home, await retirement. (Jan. 6).

Capt. James K. Campbell, from Fort Hayes, Ohio, to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from N. Y. C., Feb. 28. (Jan. 9).

Col. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., proceed to home, Feb. 7, await retirement. (Jan. 9).

Capt. Thomas S. Sinkler, jr., having been examined for promotion by board of officers for duty as major, by reason of disability incident to service, his retirement announced, Jan. 31. (Jan. 11).

2nd Lt. Francis J. Corr, from duty at Vancouver Bks., Wash., proceed to S. F., Calif., sail Mar. 24 for Hawaii. (Jan. 12).

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. B. D. FOULLOIS, C. of AC

Capt. Bayard Johnson, from Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, detailed at Mass. Institute of Tech., Cambridge, Mass. (Jan. 7).

1st Lt. Jack J. O'Connell, from Fort Crockett, Tex., to S. F., Calif., sail Feb. 10 for Philippine Dept. (Jan. 9).

Capt. Frank L. Cook, from Randolph Field, Tex., to S. F., Calif., sail March 24 for Hawaiian Dept. (Jan. 10).

2nd Lt. Walden B. Coffey, from detail in AC; from duty at Randolph Fld., Tex., as-

MARINE CORPS

No changes were announced on Jan. 6, 7 and 9.

Jan. 10, 1933

Capt. F. R. Armstead, about Feb. 24 detached MB, Parris Island, S. C., to MB, Quantico, Va.

Capt. George Bower, assigned to duty at MB, NYD, Mare Island, Calif.

Capt. L. E. Rea, orders to MB, Norfolk NYD, Portsmouth, Va., modified to Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

Capt. G. R. Rowan, orders to MB, Norfolk NYD, Portsmouth, Va., modified to duty with First Battalion, 22nd Reserve Marines, New Orleans, La.

1st Lt. L. B. Puller, detached MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif., to MB, NYD, Mare Island, Calif.

2nd Lt. E. O. Price, detached MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif., to MB, NYD, Mare Island, Calif.

2nd Lt. F. D. Beans, orders to MB, NYD, Boston, Mass., modified to MB, NOB, Norfolk, Va.

Jan. 11, 1933

Capt. H. A. Ellsworth, detached 1st Brig., Haiti, to Headquarters Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., via the Jan. trip of the USS Kitty.

Chf. Pay Clk. G. H. Parrish, orders to MB, Quantico, Va., modified to Office of the Assistant Paymaster, NOB, Norfolk, Va.

Capt. E. G. Huefe, detached MB, NYD, Mare Island, Calif., to MB, NYD, New York, N. Y., via the USAT Republic, scheduled to sail from San Francisco, Calif., on or about Feb. 4.

Capt. J. H. McGan, detached MD, RS, DB, San Diego, Calif., to MB, NYD, New York, N. Y., via the USAT Republic, scheduled to sail from San Francisco, Calif., on or about Feb. 4.

The following named officers detached MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif., to MB, NYD, New York, N. Y., via the USAT Republic, scheduled to sail from San Francisco, Calif., on or about Feb. 4:

Capt. H. O. Martin, Capt. E. L. Russell, Capt. E. C. Nicholas, 1st Lt. H. E. Dunkelberger, 1st Lt. E. H. Price.

The following named officers detached AS, WCEE, NAS, San Diego, Calif., to AS, ECEF, MB, Quantico, Va., via the USAT Republic, scheduled to sail from San Francisco, Calif., on or about Feb. 4:

1st Lt. W. O. Brice, 1st Lt. V. E. Megee, 1st Lt. F. D. Weir, 1st Lt. C. L. Fike.

signed 6th Inf., Jefferson Bks., Mo. (Jan. 10).

2nd Lt. John F. Ryan, from Selfridge Fld., Mich., proceed to N. Y. C., sail Feb. 28 for Hawaiian Dept. (Jan. 10).

FURLONGS

2nd Lt. Robert H. Kelly, Inf., 27 days, on arrival in U. S. (Jan. 7).

Capt. James P. Cooney, MC, one month, on arrival New York. (Jan. 9).

Brig. Gen. Stanley H. Ford, USA, 15 days, Jan. 27. (Jan. 10).

Col. Chas. F. Humphreys, jr., six days, Jan. 15. (Jan. 10).

Maj. Frederick Schoenfeld, QMC, fifteen days, Jan. 21. (Jan. 12).

Capt. Harry S. Fuller, QMC, one month on arrival in U. S. (Jan. 12).

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Frederick L. Epps, second mate, Army Mine Planter Serv., from Ft. Monroe, Va., to N. Y. C., sail May 9 for Philippine Islands. (Jan. 10).

The appointment of Staff Sergeant Frederic L. Epps, Ft. Monroe, Va., as warrant officer, second mate, in the Regular Army, Jan. 9, is announced. (Jan. 10).

W. O. Chauncey Wade, from S. F. port of embarkation, Ft. Mason, Calif., assigned qm. Plattsburg Bks., N. Y. (Jan. 10).

W. O. Harry P. Hough, Panama Canal Dept., assigned 9th C. A., Pres. of S. F., Calif., on completion foreign service. (Jan. 11).

W. O. Grover C. Miller, Panama Canal Dept., assigned to duty at Hq. 4th C. A., Ft. McPherson, Ga. (Jan. 12).

W. O. Thomas F. McGovern, Panama Canal Dept., assigned at Hq. 2nd C. A., Governors Island, N. Y. (Jan. 12).

W. O. Francis X. Seifert, Panama Canal Dept., assigned at Hq. Eighth Corps Area, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (Jan. 12).

W. O. Frank Williams, Hawaiian Dept., assigned at Hq. 9th C. A., Pres. of S. F., Calif. (Jan. 12).

W. O. Frank Frazier, Hawaiian Dept., assigned at Hq. 9th C. A., Pres. of S. F., Calif. (Jan. 12).

W. O. Robert C. Compton, Hawaiian Dept., assigned Hq. 3rd Div., Ft. Lewis, Wash. (Jan. 12).

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

1st Sgt. Oscar E. Burnett, Inf., placed on (Please turn to Page 400)

NAVY ORDERS

Jan. 5, 1933

Comdr. C. W. Magruder, det. USS Colorado; to duty War Plans Div., Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.

Comdr. I. H. Mayfield, det. USS Salinas about Jan. 15; to duty as Pacific Coast Communication Officer, San Francisco, Calif.

Comdr. H. D. McHenry, det. Div. of Flt. Trng., Navy Dept., about Jan. 25; to Asiatic Sta.

Comdr. G. J. McMillan, det. Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md., about Jan. 25; to Asiatic Sta.

Comdr. A. H. Miles, det. as Dist. Intelligence Officer, 5th Nav. Dist., Norfolk, Va., about Jan. 10; to command USS Salinas.

Lt. (jg) H. F. Green, det. USS Wyoming about Dec. 31; to temp. duty Rec. Sta., Phila., Pa.

Ens. J. W. Alles, 3rd, det. USS Dent in Feb.; to USS Crowninshield.

Ens. J. R. Halle, det. USS Dent in Feb.; to USS Crowninshield.

Ens. W. R. McCuddy, det. USS Dent in Feb.; to USS Crowninshield.

Lt. Comdr. L. C. Montgomery (DC), det. USS Henderson in March; to USS Relief.

Lt. G. H. Rice (DC), det. Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.; to USS Henderson.

Lt. Comdr. A. R. Schofield (SC), det. USS Augusta in Jan.; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. (jg) V. H. Morgan (CHC), det. Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va., on Jan. 14; to resignation accepted, effective Jan. 14.

Ch. Mach. E. L. Gench, det. USS Vestal; to Rec. Sta., NOB, Norfolk, Va.

Jan. 6, 1933

Lt. (jg) R. A. Allen, det. USS Waters in Feb.; to USS Hale.

Lt. (jg) R. M. Daisley, det. USS Dent in Feb.; to USS Crowninshield.

Lt. (jg) W. F. Graf, det. USS Talbot in Feb.; to USS Buchanan.

Lt. (jg) J. H. Hogg, det. USS Dent in Feb.; to USS Crowninshield.

Lt. (jg) G. N. Johansen, det. USS Rathburne in Feb.; to USS Aaron Ward.

Lt. (jg) J. P. Rembert, jr., det. USS Waters in Feb.; to USS Hale.

Lt. (jg) M. M. Riker, det. Rec. Ship at San Francisco about Jan. 27; to USS Northampton.

Lt. (jg) H. A. Yeager, det. USS Talbot in Feb.; to USS Buchanan.

Ens. J. M. Clement, det. USS Pensacola about Jan. 21; to c. f. o. USS Portland and on bd. when commissioned.

Ens. John Corry, det. USS Augusta; to c. f. o. USS Portland and on bd. when commissioned.

Ens. D. B. Cushing, det. USS Rathburne in Feb.; to USS Aaron Ward.

Ens. W. S. Estabrook, jr., det. USS Waters in Feb.; to USS Hale.

Ens. J. D. Grant, det. USS Waters in Feb.; to USS Hale.

Ens. C. G. Hilton, det. USS Talbot in Feb.; to USS Buchanan.

Ens. T. D. F. Langen, det. USS Chicago about Jan. 21; to c. f. o. USS Portland and on board when commissioned.

Ens. C. E. McCombs, det. USS Talbot in Feb.; to USS Buchanan.

Ens. H. D. Moulton, det. USS Rathburne in Feb.; to USS Aaron Ward.

Ens. G. B. Pierce, det. USS Louisville about Jan. 21; to c. f. o. USS Portland and on board when commissioned.

Ens. G. F. Rice, det. USS Northampton (Please turn to Page 400)

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Manufacture of Officers Uniforms.—Discontinuance of the manufacture of officers uniforms at the Army's clothing factory in Philadelphia was ordered this week. The Adjutant General is preparing a letter announcing to the service the fact that they may no longer obtain government manufactured uniforms for officers.

The action was taken in compliance with the expressed wishes of the Shannon committee investigating government competition with private industry. Maj. Gen. John L. DeWitt, Quartermaster General, in testifying before the Shannon committee said that such action would be taken if the committee so desired.

Navy witnesses also told the committee that they would recommend discontinuance of the manufacture of officers uniforms at their factory if the committee so desired. The Navy has not yet ordered the stopping of such manufacturing, but it is expected they will do so shortly.

The report of the Shannon committee, it is expected, will be made to the House of Representatives within ten days.

Degrees for Naval Academy Graduates.—A bill to provide bachelor of science degrees for graduates of the Naval Academy will be considered by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs at the regular meeting next Tuesday. Senator Shortridge, Rep. of Calif., chairman of the committee, introduced a bill to this effect, proposed by the Navy Department yesterday.

Honor Secretary Davison.—F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War in Charge of Aeronautics, has been elected president of the American Museum of Natural History to succeed Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn. The election was announced after the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the museum.

Mr. Davison will not be able to give his full time to his new duties until his retirement on March 3 as Assistant Secretary of War.

Increased Cost of Ranger.—To permit changes in the design and the addition of other improvements, the Navy Department this week requested that congressional authority be granted for the increase of the cost limitation of the aircraft ranger from \$19,000,000 to \$21,000,000.

In a letter to the Speaker of the House, Secretary of the Navy Adams explained that since the drafting of plans for the Ranger additional studies have been made as to this new type of naval vessel and considerable improvements can be taken advantage of in the construction of the carrier if the increase cost is granted. Studies by the Bureau of Construction and Repair have convinced naval officials that permanent bridge of the "island" type would be more desirable than the flush flying deck plan now provided. A new system of fire prevention would also be incorporated in the ship if the Secretary's wishes are granted by Congress.

The Ranger, the first aircraft carrier to be laid down as such, by the United States, was 57.6 per cent completed on Jan. 1.

Admiral Upham Defends Pay.—Rear Adm. F. B. Upham, chief of the bureau of Navigation, this week came to the defense of Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd, USN-Ret., in the attacks being made on the latter's retired pay. Admiral Byrd's retired pay has been the subject of some criticism in connection with his activities on behalf of the National Economy League.

Admiral Upham's comments were made in a letter to Representative Ludlow, Indiana democrat, in response to a query as to Admiral Byrd's pay.

Setting out the relations of Admiral Byrd with the Navy since he first entered the service in 1908, Admiral Upham said he was entitled to receive \$4,500 salary per annum, minus a deduction of 8 1/3 per cent in accordance with the economy act of 1932. The letter said that eight years after Admiral Byrd joined the Navy, an examination showed an injury to the leg had incapacitated him for sea duty and it was recommended he be retired. Admiral Byrd was unable, it said, to stand four-hour watches on warships. His duties when called back into active service, although on the retired officers' list, required long hours of work, the letter continued, but did not include standing watches at sea.

"His pay, therefore," the letter concluded, "was active duty pay and not disability pay. He worked for and earned his pay."

Test Pontoon Bridges.—Practical tests of the elements of a light pontoon bridge are being carried on at Ft. Benning. Troops of the 29th Infantry, comprising one rifle platoon, one machine gun section, one platoon of the cannon company, with complete combat equipment, including carts and animals, participated in ferrying operations. The ferrying was accomplished by the use of the pontoon boats used singly and combined in rafts, which carried the men, animals, and equipment across the Chattahoochee River, a distance of about one hundred yards. Two methods of propulsion were used, some of the boats being rowed by the engineer troops, and others being towed by pontoons equipped with outboard motors of sixteen horse-power. The introduction of outboard motors as part of the engineer bridge materiel is a new idea which is expected to facilitate ferrying operations, as one boat equipped with a motor can tow several others.

The same type of operations will continue with animal-drawn transportation substituted for the troops. Tanks of the 66th Infantry (Light Tanks) and trucks of the engineers will form the cargo of the experimental ferries, and later the guns and animals of the 83rd Field Artillery, will be carried across the river.

Beginning next week tests of the complete light bridge spanning the Chattahoochee will be conducted. With the trained crew of engineers and infantrymen now employed in the test, the river can be spanned in about two hours. After the bridge is in place, foot troops, tanks, artillery and vehicles will be taken across. Upon completion of the tests of the light bridge, experiments with heavy equipment will be undertaken.

The tests, which have been under way at Fort Benning since October, 1932, are being conducted with a view to standardizing certain types of pontoon bridges proposed for general adoption by the army, in recognition of the necessity for improved types of military pontoon bridges which has been created by the introduction of tanks, heavy guns, motor transportation, and other heavy types of armament and equipment. The bridges, which include the light and heavy types, were designed by a board of engineers at Fort Humphreys, Virginia, after an exhaustive study of various military bridges of American and foreign design.

The tests at Fort Benning are being conducted by Company E 1st Engineers, which was sent to Fort Benning from Fort DuPont, Dela., for the purpose. These men are assisted by a detail of approximately forty men from the 29th Infantry. A part of the test schedule consisted of the training of personnel in the handling of the bridge materiel, and under the direction of Lt. Chester K. Harding, 1st Engineers, a team of one hundred trained men has been developed. From the operations of this provisional company it is expected that a basis for a set of training regulations for this type of engineer work will be evolved.

Army Troops in China.—Near to Shanhaikwan where the Japanese and Chinese fighting has been in progress is stationed the 15th United States Infantry. A detachment of the Fifteenth Infantry, consisting of twenty enlisted men and commanded by 1st Lt. Rothwell H. Brown, is stationed at Chihwangtang, on the coast eight miles south of Shanhaikwan, on duty as a guard at a range. The station is called Camp Burrows.

The Fifteenth Infantry, commanded by Col. Reynolds J. Burt, is stationed at Tientsin, about 140 miles to the southwest. The regiment comprises approximately 500 men and 38 officers. The First Battalion and Companies G. and L. of the regiment are not in active existence at present.

The commissioned officers of the Fifteenth Infantry, as of October 31 last, Col. Reynolds J. Burt; Lt. Col. Karl Truesdell; Majors Walton H. Walker and Charles W. Ryder.

Captains Charles L. Bolte, Paul E. Leiber, Gustav J. Braun, Don F. Pratt, Joseph L. Ready, John T. Zellars, Everett L. Rice, William A. Collier, Ingomar M. Oseth, Raymond C. Hamilton, Henry T. Kent, Leonard H. Sims, Robert L. Bacon, David D. Barrett, John R. Deane, William J. Kunzmann.

First Lts. Richard C. Babbitt, Carroll K. Leeper, Frederick Pearson, Edwin M. Sutherland, Josiah T. Dalbey, Harry D. McHugh, Charles H. Royce, Dennis M. Moore, Wayne C. Smith, John R. Jeter, Rothwell H. Brown.

Second Lts. Dudley G. Strickler, Joseph G. Felber, Madison C. Schepps, Carl F. Fritzsche, Eugene T. Lewis, Edgar T. Conley, Randolph B. Hubard.

Holding Office in Texas.—The Constitutional amendment adopted by Texas permits officers and enlisted men of the National Guard, and the National Guard Reserve, and officers of the Officers Reserve Corps of the United States, and enlisted men of the Organized Reserves of the United States, and retired officers of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and retired warrant officers, and retired enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, to hold other offices or positions of honor, trust or profit under this State or the United States, and to vote at any Election; General, Special or Primary, in this State when otherwise qualified.

A tabulation of the votes revealed that 309,729 votes were cast for the amendment and 179,371 against it.

It was largely through the initiative and efforts of Col. P. J. Hennessey, USA, that the amendment was put before the people and adopted.

Chemical Warfare Course.—The Line and Staff Officers' Course at The Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, will be held Feb. 5 to April 28, 1933. Lists of students are now being made up in the offices of the Chiefs of Branches. Students are drawn principally from the Regular Army, but a few officers from the Marine Corps, National Guard and Organized Reserves are accommodated in this course. Officers interested should apply at once to the Chiefs of their Branches.

Administering Discipline.—Changes in AR 600-10 (Personnel-Military Discipline) and in AR 600-185 (Personnel-Efficiency reports) have been made and will be incorporated in the next printing of those Army Regulations. Both changes involve the operation of the 105th Article of War (Disciplinary powers of commanding officers).

In AR 600-10, Paragraph 2b will be changed as follows (new language in italics):

"b. *Military authority, how exercised.*—Military authority will be exercised with firmness, kindness, and justice. Punishment will conform to law and follow offenses as promptly as circumstances will permit. *Resort to trial by court-martial or to punishment under the one hundred and fourth article of war will not be had for trivial offenses, except when less drastic methods of administering discipline have been tried in the case of the individual concerned, but without result. Such offenses which have been promptly and properly corrected, when brought to the attention of the officer concerned, need not be noted on the officer's record, and will be considered as closed incidents.*"

In AR 600-185 Subparagraph d will be added to paragraph 9 as follows: "d. When, for a trivial offense, the record of a case under the one hundred and fourth article of war is appended to an officer's efficiency report, it will include a statement by the commanding officer that less drastic methods of maintaining discipline in his command have been applied to the individual concerned, but without result."

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Promote Retired Enlisted Men

The War Department in Special Orders issued Jan. 11 announced the advancement upon the retired list of the Army, under the provisions of the War Rank Act, of the following named retired enlisted men to the rank indicated, to date from May 7, 1932:

To the Rank of Lieutenant Colonel
Staff Sergeant William Ellis.

To the Rank of Major
Technical Sergeant Bynum T. Early.
Master Sergeant Samuel H. Edwards.
Master Sergeant Francis J. Eisenman.
Master Sergeant Edwin W. Elliott.
First Sergeant Edward Ellsworth.
Master Sergeant Francis M. Emerson.
Master Sergeant Otto Engelmann.
Master Sergeant Alphonse Entringer.
Master Sergeant Milton T. Esterly.

To the Rank of Captain
Master Sergeant Albert E. Ebbs.
Master Sergeant Agustin Echevarria.
Master Sergeant Charles Ecton.
Master Sergeant Edward J. Edwards.
Staff Sergeant John I. Edwards.
Technical Sergeant James Egan.
Master Sergeant Bernard Ehm.
Master Sergeant Morris Einstein.
Technical Sergeant Louis Elbe.
Master Sergeant Charles J. Ellacott.
Technical Sergeant John Emerson.
First Sergeant Oliver Enoch.
Master Sergeant Oren F. Enyart.
Master Sergeant John Erickson.
First Sergeant William Evans.
Master Sergeant Oscar V. Everett.
Technical Sergeant Richard Ewinski.

To the Rank of First Lieutenant
Sergeant Harry A. Ebinger.
Master Sergeant Paul Eckhardt.
Master Sergeant George L. Egbert.
Sergeant John Ehmer.
First Sergeant Jacob Eisenhardt.
Staff Sergeant Gus Elsmann.
Master Sergeant Hjalmar A. Ekman.
Master Sergeant William W. Elcock.
Master Sergeant Arthur C. Eldridge.
Sergeant George Englehart.
Master Sergeant John J. Ernst.
Staff Sergeant Robert P. Evans.
Master Sergeant William H. Ewing.

To the Rank of Second Lieutenant
Staff Sergeant Mathew J. Eberhardt.
Master Sergeant Benjamin Eisenberg.
First Sergeant Harry Elsler.
Sergeant James C. Eldridge.
First Sergeant Louis Erickson.

To the Rank of Master Sergeant
Technical Sergeant Frank Eckam.

To the Rank of First Sergeant
Sergeant Ed. Eatman.
Sergeant Ekehneadestah.

To the Rank of Sergeant
Corporal James Ecton.

To the Rank of Corporal
Private (First Class) Adam D. Ellenburg.
To the Rank of Private (First Class)
Private Benjamin Evans.

Special Orders of Jan. 9 announced the following advancements on the retired list:

To the Rank of Major
Master Sergeant Michael H. Daly.
First Sergeant William Daly.
Master Sergeant Charles Davenport.
Master Sergeant Harry A. Davis.
Master Sergeant John L. Davis.
Master Sergeant Claire A. Day.
Master Sergeant Frank B. Dearing.
Master Sergeant Irving Deems.
Master Sergeant Alfred Degerman.
Master Sergeant Adolf J. Dekker.
Master Sergeant Christen Dissing.
First Sergeant Edward F. Doll.
Master Sergeant Michael J. Donoghue.
Master Sergeant Frank Dorcas.
Master Sergeant Sylvester Draper.
Master Sergeant Henry Dunn.
Master Sergeant James F. C. Duvall.

To the Rank of Captain
Master Sergeant Joseph Dailey.
First Sergeant Joseph J. Dalton.
Master Sergeant Arthur E. Daman.
Master Sergeant Patrick Darby.
Technical Sergeant Lushion Darrah.
Master Sergeant James O. Daubenberger.
First Sergeant William Davidson.
Master Sergeant George K. Davis.
Master Sergeant Robert W. Davis.
Master Sergeant Thomas P. Davison.
Master Sergeant Rush O. Day.
Master Sergeant John Deavy.
Technical Sergeant William Debenham.
Master Sergeant Marion H. DeGraff.
Master Sergeant Dennis Delaney.
Sergeant John J. Delany.
First Sergeant Harry C. Demarest.
Master Sergeant John Denno.
Technical Sergeant William S. Derbyshire.
Staff Sergeant Andrew Desmond.
Staff Sergeant Frank Dexter.
Master Sergeant Irving A. DeYoung.
Master Sergeant William H. Dick.
Master Sergeant John M. Dickerson.
Master Sergeant Meriaben Doan.
Technical Sergeant Michael J. Donlon.
Master Sergeant Owen Donnelly.
Technical Sergeant Daniel C. Donovan.

Master Sergeant John F. Donovan.
Master Sergeant Ulysses G. Donston.
First Sergeant James A. Dooley.
Master Sergeant Louis Dorn.
Master Sergeant Beverly L. Dorsey.
Master Sergeant Jack Doublin.
Master Sergeant James L. Douglass.
Master Sergeant Daniel Doyle.
Staff Sergeant John Dross.
Master Sergeant Philip Dube.
Master Sergeant Philip J. Deuber.
Master Sergeant Alexander P. Duff.
First Sergeant David B. Dugan.
Master Sergeant Cyrus F. Dugger.
Master Sergeant Andrew Duncan.
Master Sergeant Christopher A. Dunnigan.

To the Rank of First Lieutenant
Technical Sergeant Frank A. Dagit.
First Sergeant William Dahlstrom.
Master Sergeant Blandford Daniel.
Sergeant Paul A. Dana.
First Sergeant William M. Darby.
Master Sergeant John T. Darcy.
First Sergeant Henry F. Daube.
Master Sergeant Eugene S. Davidson.
Master Sergeant Louis Davidson.
Master Sergeant Morris M. Davis.
Technical Sergeant Elmer E. Dean.
Master Sergeant Frank Deeds.
First Sergeant Charles H. Deems.
Master Sergeant George F. Deitz.
Corporal Thomas Dennison.
Master Sergeant Frank Denny.
First Sergeant John F. DeSwan.
Technical Sergeant William A. Detrick.
Master Sergeant Thomas C. Devlin.
First Sergeant Noah J. Dickson.
Technical Sergeant William Donaldson.
First Sergeant Gustave Dopp.
First Sergeant Patrick J. Doran.
Master Sergeant Ernest Dörner.
Master Sergeant James M. Downs.
Sergeant Floyd Doyle.
First Sergeant Timothy J. Driscoll.
Master Sergeant George H. Dry.
Master Sergeant Archie H. Dubeau.
Staff Sergeant John H. Duckett.
Master Sergeant Logan Duff.
First Sergeant Charles Dunn.
Master Sergeant Richard J. Dunn.
Master Sergeant Bert W. Durkee.

To the Rank of Second Lieutenant
Sergeant Charles A. Daley.
Technical Sergeant John W. Daly.
Master Sergeant Frank Damore.
First Sergeant William A. Davenport.
Staff Sergeant Marcus Davis.
First Sergeant Harvey C. Day.
Staff Sergeant John M. Dempsey.
Staff Sergeant Nicholas F. Derrish.
Staff Sergeant Rafael Diaz.
First Sergeant John R. Dillard.
Sergeant Solomon Dobrinier.
Staff Sergeant John J. Donegan.
First Sergeant William P. Dougherty.
Master Sergeant Florian K. Dow.
Technical Sergeant Ralph Downing.
First Sergeant Foster Drake.
First Sergeant Thomas Duck.
First Sergeant Edward Dufault.
First Sergeant Peter Duffy.
Sergeant Albert L. Dumaine.
Master Sergeant William Dykes.
Master Sergeant Thomas R. Dynes.

To the Rank of Master Sergeant
First Sergeant David Daily.
First Sergeant John Dawson.
Technical Sergeant Louis D. Dellaronde.
Sergeant Peter Donnelly.
Staff Sergeant Paul Dose.
Technical Sergeant Patrick Downey.
First Sergeant Thomas A. Doyle.
First Sergeant Cecil M. Dusenbury.

To the Rank of Technical Sergeant
Sergeant Joseph A. Dillon.
Sergeant Raymond E. Dawkins.
Sergeant John H. Durning.

To the Rank of First Sergeant
Staff Sergeant Lemuel W. Davis.
Staff Sergeant Henry Duttenhoefer.
To the Rank of Staff Sergeant
Sergeant Petrus De Wulf.
Sergeant James R. Dison.
Sergeant William Dorsay.

To the Rank of Sergeant
Private (First Class) William Davis.
To the Rank of Corporal
Private (First Class) Antonio del Toro.

Army Nominations

The following nominations of appointments and promotions in the Army were received by the Senate, Jan. 6, 1933:

APPOINTMENT

To be chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant—1st Lt. James Gordon de La Vergue, Chap. Res., with rank from January 4, 1933.

PROMOTIONS

To be colonels

I. S. Martin, Cav., from Jan. 1, 1933.

C. E. Delaplaine, Inf., from Jan. 1, 1933.

To be lieutenant colonels

O. E. Clark, Inf., from Jan. 1, 1933.

A. C. McBride, FA, from Jan. 1, 1933.

J. R. Brabson, FA, from Jan. 1, 1933.

Herman Kobbe, Cav., from Jan. 1, 1933.

J. N. Reynolds, AC, from Jan. 1, 1933.

To be majors

W. C. McMahon, Inf., from Jan. 1, 1933.

Bertrand Morrow, Cav., from Jan. 1, 1933.

H. R. Pierce, CAC, from Jan. 1, 1933.
F. M. Brennan, Inf., from Jan. 1, 1933.
L. C. Mitchell, CAC, from Jan. 1, 1933.
M. B. Halsey, Inf., from Jan. 1, 1933.
C. L. Mullins, Jr., Inf., from Jan. 1, 1933.
S. A. Wood, Inf., from Jan. 1, 1933.

To be captains

J. L. Carman, Inf., from Dec. 30, 1932.
L. J. Lockett, Inf., from Dec. 30, 1932.
C. B. Lenow, Inf., from Jan. 1, 1933.
C. H. Calais, Inf., from Jan. 1, 1933.
W. T. Johnson, FD, from Jan. 1, 1933.
C. P. Talbot, AC, from Jan. 1, 1933.
C. D. Calley, FA, from Jan. 1, 1933.
A. M. Siler, Inf., from Jan. 1, 1933.
A. L. Jewett, AC, from Jan. 1, 1933.
L. D. Bunting, Inf., from Jan. 1, 1933.
E. La F. Stewart, Inf., from Jan. 1, 1933.
L. C. Mallory, AC, from Jan. 1, 1933.
Bob Childs, Inf., from Jan. 1, 1933.
L. S. Webster, AC, from Jan. 1, 1933.
V. G. Allen, Inf., from Jan. 1, 1933.

To be first lieutenants

L. D. Pegg, Cav., from Dec. 30, 1932.
G. H. Davidson, CE, from Dec. 30, 1932.
W. H. Minter, CE, from Jan. 1, 1933.
W. M. Burgess, Cav., from Jan. 1, 1933.
M. J. Asensio, CE, from Jan. 1, 1933.
C. W. Land, FA, from Jan. 1, 1933.
F. E. Day, CAC, from Jan. 1, 1933.
F. J. Brown, FA, from Jan. 1, 1933.
E. W. Chamberlain, CAC, from Jan. 1, 1933.
A. L. Pachynski, SC, from Jan. 1, 1933.
H. O. Paxson, CE, from Jan. 1, 1933.
H. J. Hoefler, CE, from Jan. 1, 1933.
M. F. Daly, AC, from Jan. 1, 1933.
F. W. Kunesch, SC, from Jan. 1, 1933.

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A. M. Miller, 3d., Cav., from Jan. 1, 1933.
G. F. Lillard, FA, from Jan. 1, 1933.
G. F. Peirce, CAC, from Jan. 1, 1933.

Mess Management

Fort Benning, Ga.—A mess management course of approximately one month's duration opened here Jan. 3 with a class of officers representing post headquarters, 29th Infantry, the 83rd Field Artillery, and 7th Engineers. Capt. Phillip T. Fry, Inf., and 1st Lt. Glenn B. McConnell, 83rd FA, were named as instructors.

Those composing the class are Lt. H. G. Dowell, headquarters staff; Captains John J. Albright, John A. Otto, George J. Forster, and Morris B. DePass, jr., and Lieutenants Carl F. Duffner, James D. Sams, Sidney G. Brown, jr., Milton H. Pressley, jr., Anthony S. Howe, Julian M. Chappell, John M. Brown, Augustus W. Dannemiller, Glenn A. Farris, Robert D. Johnston, Charles N. Howze, Ernest F. Easterbrook, Edward K. Purnell, Charles L. Decker, Joseph B. Coolidge, Joseph K. Dickey, Eugene L. Brown, and Houston P. Houser, jr., all of the 29th Infantry; Lieutenants Charles E. N. Howard, John R. Beishline, 83rd Field Artillery; and Lt. Stephen R. Hanmer, 7th Engineers.

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Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 397)

about Jan. 21; to c. f. o. USS Portland and on board when commissioned.

Ens. D. L. Roscoe, Jr., det. USS Talbot in Feb.; to USS Buchanan.

Ens. A. P. Stewart, det. USS Rathburne about Feb. 1; to USS Aaron Ward.

Ens. J. G. Tennent, 3rd, det. USS Salt Lake City about Jan. 21; to c. f. o. USS Portland and on board when commissioned.

Ens. W. A. Walter, det. USS Waters in Feb.; to USS Hale.

Ens. R. H. Weeks, det. USS Chester about Jan. 21; to USS Portland and on board when commissioned.

Jan. 7, 1933

Lt. (jg) W. L. Kabler, det. VT Sqd. 18 (USS Lexington); to VP Sqd. 28 (USS Wright).

Lt. (jg) Nic Nash, Jr., det. Rec. Ship at San Francisco about Jan. 27; to USS California.

Lt. J. M. Brewster (MC), det. Garde d'Haiti, Port au Prince, Haiti, about Jan. 26; to Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C.

Lt. Comdr. H. A. Badger (DC), det. USS Relief in March; to USS Rigel.

Lt. (jg) C. H. Douglas (CHC), det. USS Salt Lake City on Jan. 16; resignation accepted, effective Jan. 16, 1933.

Lt. (jg) H. J. Martin, det. USS S-24; to USS S-26.

Lt. (jg) W. A. New, det. USS S-27; to USS S-42.

Ch. Elec. F. H. Edwards, det. USS Rigel about Feb. 10; to USS Medusa.

Ch. Elec. J. C. Gallagher, det. USS Holland about Feb. 18; to Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Asiatic Despatch Orders, Jan. 2, 1933

Lt. Comdr. B. S. Dague, ors. mod.; to Navy Yard, Puget Sound.

Lt. E. J. Tiernan, ors. revoked; to USS Rochester.

Lt. B. Davis, det. 16th N. D.; to Dest. Sqd. 5.

Lt. (jg) H. B. Heneberger, det. 16th N. D.; to Dest. Sqd. 5.

Lt. (jg) D. Logan, ors. mod.; to Rec. Ship at New York.

Lt. J. C. Gebhard (CEC), det. 16th N. D.; to Nav. Oper. Base, San Diego, Calif.

Ch. Carp. H. B. Britt, det. USS Canopus; to 16th N. D.

Ch. Carp. H. R. Taylor, det. 16th N. D.; to Rec. Ship at San Francisco.

Carp. J. T. Kelly, to USS Canopus.

Jan. 9, 1933

Rear Adm. J. V. Chase, det. as Chairman, General Board, Navy Dept., on Jan. 31; to home, relieved all active duty.

Rear Adm. F. H. Schofield, det. General Board, Navy Dept., on Jan. 31; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. (jg) Clarence Broussard, det. Rec. Ship at San Francisco about Feb. 1; to instr. Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lt. (jg) R. R. Ranson, det. Rec. Ship at San Francisco about Feb. 1; to Bu. Nav., Navy Dept., Wash., D. C.

Lt. (jg) C. B. Stringfellow (MC), det. Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C., about Jan. 24; to Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.

Lt. (jg) R. L. Ware (MC), det. Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C., about Jan. 24; to Nav. Hosp., League Island, Phila., Pa.

Elec. C. A. Quarstrom, det. USS Medusa about Feb. 15; to Office of Nav. Instr. of Ord., Ford Instrument Co., Long Island City, L. I., N. Y.

Ch. Pay Ck. C. F. Stuby, det. Commissary Store, San Diego, Calif., about Feb. 10; to USS Beaver.

Jan. 10, 1933

Lt. Comdr. Donald W. Hamilton, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. (jg) Benjamin S. Custer, on disch.

trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; to duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Capt. Abraham H. Allen (MC), det. Hosp. Corps School, Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va., about June 2; to Asiatic Station.

Asiatic Despatch Orders Jan. 9, 1933

Lt. Comdr. W. J. Morcott, det. command USS Panay; to Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Lt. Comdr. R. S. Berkey, to command USS Panay.

Lt. G. F. DeGrave, det. USS John D. Ford; to Nav. Ammun. Depot, Puget Sound, Wash.

Jan. 11, 1933

Lt. C. A. Young (MC), det. Rec. Sta., NOB, Norfolk, Va., about Jan. 16; to 1st Brigade, US Marines, Port au Prince, Haiti.

Lt. Comdr. R. G. King (SC), det. USS Rigel about March 15; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. (jg) L. W. Cease (SC), det. Rec. Ship at San Francisco about Feb. 1; to Naval Supply Depot, New York, N. Y.

Lt. (jg) W. J. Laxton (SC), det. Flt. Base, Coco Solo, C. Z., in Feb.; to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Ch. Mach. S. M. Hennagan, det. USS Sirius about Jan. 20; to USS Vestal.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 397)

retired list at Ft. Thomas, Ky., Jan. 31, sent to home. (Jan. 10.)

1st Sgt. Claude A. Frazier, CAC, placed on retired list at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 31, sent to home. (Jan. 11.)

By direction of the President, a court of inquiry consisting of Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Darrah, USA; Col. Conrad S. Babcock, GSC; Col. Russell P. Reeder, CAC; Lt. Col. Richard T. Colner, CE; Lt. Col. Richard Donovan, CAC; Recorder, Capt. Adam Richmond, JAGD, is appointed to meet at headquarters Panama Canal Department, at such times as the senior member shall direct, for the purpose of considering cases arising in connection with the classification of officers. (Jan. 10.)

The following named officers are detailed as members of the Medical Department Board:

Brig. Gen. Matthew A. DeLaney, Assistant to the SG; Lt. Col. Garfield L. McKinney, MC; Lt. Col. Morrison C. Stayer, MC; Lt. Col. John M. Willis, MC; Lt. Col. James E. Baylis, MC; Maj. Charles G. Souder, MC. (Jan. 12.)

The Board of Officers known as the War Department Board of Contracts and Adjustments, and at present consisting of the following named members, is hereby dissolved: Lt. Col. James K. Crain, OD; Maj. Paul X. English, CWS; Maj. John P. Dinsmore, JAGD; Capt. Ezra Davis, QMC; Capt. Wilton D. Persons, SC; Capt. Adel C. Harden, FD. (Jan. 12.)

MOTHERS AND WIDOWS PILGRIMAGE TO CEMETERIES OF EUROPE

The following named officers are relieved from present assignment and duty, are assigned to station at Paris, France, proceed to New York City and report April 10 to the Officer in Charge, Port of Embarkation, for Mothers and Widows making the Pilgrimage to the Cemeteries of Europe, for temporary duty until the departure of the SS "President Harding," to leave New York for Europe April 12, 1933; upon arrival proceed to Paris and report to the Officer in Charge, Pilgrimage of Mothers and Widows, for duty in connection with the Pilgrimage of Mothers and Widows to the Cemeteries of Europe:

Capt. Hugh G. Culton, Cav.; 1st Lt. Clifford C. Carter, CAC; 1st Lt. Arthur S. Peterson, Inf. (Jan. 12.)

Each of the following named officers is relieved from present assignment and duty, is assigned to station at Paris, France, pro-

ceed to New York City and report April 10 to the Officer in Charge, Port of Embarkation for Mothers and Widows making the Pilgrimage to the Cemeteries of Europe, for temporary duty until the departure of the SS "President Harding," to leave New York for Europe April 12; upon arrival proceed to Paris, France, take station and report to the Officer in Charge, Pilgrimage of Mothers and Widows, for duty in connection with the Pilgrimage of Mothers and Widows to the Cemeteries of Europe: Maj. William C. Munly, MC; Maj. David L. Stewart, MC; Maj. Lee S. Tillotson, JAGD; Capt. James D. McIntyre, OD. (Jan. 12.)

The following named officers are relieved from present assignment and duty, proceed to New York City, take station and report on May 1, 1933, to the Officer in Charge, Port of Embarkation for Mothers and Widows making the Pilgrimage to the Cemeteries of Europe, for duty as his assistant: Capt. William J. Egan, FA; Capt. Harold H. McClune, Inf.; Capt. John W. O'Daniel, Inf.; Capt. Alexander S. Quintard, FA; 1st Lt. Porter T. Gregory, CAC; 1st Lt. Russell J. Nelson. (Jan. 12.)

Plan Merger Defeat

(Continued from Page 395)

with respect to the Hydrographic Office and that he did not believe that there would be any saving as a result of the transfer of the Naval Observatory.

"Captain Patton testified that if the Hydrographic Office were transferred to the Department of Commerce, additional personnel, additional vessels, and increased appropriations would be required to carry on the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and that unless these were to be forthcoming, the transfer should not be made.

"It is of interest, that the Act of May 22, 1917 (Code Title 33, Section 855) provides 'That the President is hereby authorized whenever in his judgment a sufficient national emergency exists, to transfer to the service and jurisdiction of the War Department, or of the Navy Department, such vessels, equipment, stations and personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey as he may deem to be the best interest of the country.

"In time of peace, it would seem highly undesirable to merge the Hydrographic Office with the Coast and Geodetic Survey under the Department of Commerce, knowing that they would have to be returned to the Navy Department upon the outbreak of war."

(Signed) WILLIAM E. BARTON

General MacArthur's Statement

Hearings on the War Department Appropriations were opened with the following statement by General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff:

Mr. Chairman, the President's Budget for the fiscal year 1934 carries \$272,490,438 for the support of the Army. This is a reduction of approximately \$26,500,000 under current appropriations. It is a reduction of approximately \$66,300,000 under the previous year's appropriations. This represents a reduction of approximately 20 per cent under the appropriations for the fiscal year 1931, which was the last uninfluenced by the depression. When it is considered that the appropriations for 1931 only exceeded those for 1924 and 1925, the low postwar years, by approximately 23 per cent despite the financing of the Air Corps act and other extensive statutory increases, the degree of the recession is apparent.

The existing framework for mobilization remains intact, but operation and training activities are cut to bare necessities. All augmentation, including housing and technical construction, is eliminated. Essential maintenance and repair projects are either retarded or suspended. Current and reserve stocks of supplies are designated for issue without replacement. Drastic price reductions are prescribed in keeping with existing trends and accumulated savings are drawn on to minimize cash appropriations.

The Military Establishment in last year's appropriations suffered a relative cut many times greater than the average of other Government agencies. The 1933 military appropriations, including departmental, were \$305,739,924, as compared with corresponding appropriations of \$340,324,517 for 1932, a reduction of 10.16 per cent, while the 1933 appropriations for all other Federal agencies ag-

gregated \$4,455,452,554, as compared with corresponding appropriations for 1932 aggregating \$4,516,321,573, a reduction of 1.35 per cent. Moreover, in considering this reduction of 10.16 per cent, it is important to remember that the rigid scrutiny to which the military estimates are subjected, even during periods of prosperity, limits the opportunity for retrenchment.

We are living in troublesome times. World conditions are unsettled and provocative. Many nations are passing through economic crises. The tense situation in the Far East which for some weeks during the past winter flamed into open hostilities, emphasized again the untrustworthiness of treaties as complete safeguards to international peace. The Geneva Conference has for nearly a year been studying formulae for effecting universal reductions in land armaments. The results to date have been practically negligible.

Reduction in Military Forces of the United States

The predominant opinion, as reflected in the public press, has been that, measured both by absolute and relative standards, the United States already has accomplished a degree of reduction in its land forces that stands as a unique example among world powers. These reductions since the close of the World War have reduced the military forces of the Regular Army from an authorized strength of 285,000 enlisted men to 125,000 enlisted men, and from an authorized strength of 18,000 officers to 12,000 officers. In the National Guard the reductions are from an authorization of 435,000 enlisted men to 176,500 enlisted men and from 31,000 officers to 13,500 officers.

These reductions leave the United States now the seventeenth ranking nation in military strength in the world. As practically all other nations are increasing their strengths, it is quite possible that in the near future the United States will drop even further in the relative list.

Increase in Military Budgets of Japan and France

Armaments are to some extent properly relative to those of other nations. When all of the items contained in the budgets of foreign countries are considered, it is apparent that the larger nations are increasing their outlays for military preparedness. The military budget of Japan has been augmented since 1929 in the following amounts:

Year	Amount	Percent of entire budget
1929-30	227,255,006	13.08
1930-31	238,265,754	14.79
1931-32	257,088,505	15.81
1932-33	357,237,336	18.26
1933-34 (estimates)	508,000,000	25.9

During the same period, our military activities have received each year less than 7 per cent of the National Budget.

Similarly the French military budget has been increased consistently as indicated in the following table:

Year	Amount	Percent of entire budget
1929-30	8,000,000,000	17.6
1930-31	9,200,000,000	18.5
1931-32	14,458,000,000	28.6
1932 (9 months only)	10,230,000,000	24.8

Generally similar conditions prevail in the other foreign countries of the world. Even Switzerland, the home of the militia army, shows a constant increase since 1930.

Reaction in Man Power Strength of Army

The Budget figure for the military activities in the accompanying estimates were arrived at in the Bureau of the (Please turn to Page 407)

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National Guard Notes

Comptroller General McCarl, in a decision made public this week, ruled that the "pay freeze" provisions of the Economy Act are not applicable to officers of the National Guard who are not in active Federal service. The ruling came in response to a query from Maj. Charles F. Eddy, FD. USA, Mr. McCarl replying to him as follows:

"There has been received your letter of Nov. 7, 1932, as follows:

1. There is enclosed herewith supplemental armory drill pay roll of 103rd Observation Squadron, 28th Division Aviation, Pennsylvania National Guard, Philadelphia, Pa., for the period July 1 to September 30, 1932, covering claim for additional pay due Maj. John V. Dallin, in the amount of \$31.33.

2. The amount of \$122.67 has been paid Major Dallin on the original pay roll of this organization, voucher No. 1350, October, 1932, accounts of the undersigned. This amount was arrived at by considering Major Dallin in the status of an officer above the grade of Captain, for the reason that he was appointed Major from Captain July 2, 1932, Federal recognition having been published in paragraph 13, S.O. No. 168, A.G.O. Pa., dated Aug. 9, 1932. Under the provisions of the Act approved June 30, 1932, this officer received the pay of Captain. The remark on the pay roll: "Satisfactorily performed appropriate duties from July 1 to September 30, 1932, inclusive," and also "attended 80% of drills in August," led this office to compute his pay as an officer not belonging to an organization; i.e., 14 days pay in July at \$26.67 per month..... \$12.45
80% of 20 days for the month of August..... 14.22
30 days for the month of September..... 26.66

Total Base pay..... \$53.33
Additional pay for flying..... 26.67
Administrative Function Pay..... 42.67

TOTAL..... \$122.67

3. It now appears that Major Dallin was in a Federal pay status Aug. 22 and 23, 1932 (2 days). Instead of Aug. 22 to 23, inclusive (4 days), as computed. This would make an underpayment for two days only, amounting to \$3.46, but the question in doubt is whether or not this officer should be paid as Captain, belonging to an organization, for the number of drills actually attended. If pay is computed on this basis, he would be entitled to:

11 drills as Captain..... \$73.33
Additional pay for flying..... 36.67
Administrative function pay..... 44.00

TOTAL..... \$154.00
a difference of \$31.33 over the amount actually paid as stated above.

4. Supplemental pay roll has been submitted to the undersigned disbursing officer for payment, and advance decision is requested as to whether or not this officer may be paid for the number of drills actually attended as Captain, i.e., as an officer belonging to an organization, instead of in the status of an officer above the grade of Captain due to his promotion to the grade of Major on July 2, 1932.

"The question as to whether the officer after his promotion should continue to receive armory drill pay for attending drills as a captain belonging to an organization, or should receive pay for the satisfactory performance of appropriate duties as a major, depends upon the question as to whether an officer of the National Guard not in the service of the United States is an officer of the United States within the meaning of section 201 of the Economy Act of June 30, 1932, 47 Stat. 403, which provides:

All provisions of law which confer upon civilian or noncivilian officers or employees of the United States Government * * * automatic increase in compensation by reason of length of service or promotion are suspended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933;

"A similar question was presented in A-45165, dated Nov. 5, 1932, with respect to an officer of the Fleet Naval Reserve not on active duty, promoted from lieutenant to lieutenant commander after June 30, 1932, and it was held therein

that such officer was not an officer of the United States Government within the meaning of said section, it being stated therein:

Apparently, section 201 of the Economy Act, in its application to officers in the military and naval services, was intended to apply to those of the regular services and includes officers of the reserves only when in active duty status and whose duties are then continuous and not to those officers of the reserves in an inactive duty status, having no duties to perform, or only occasional or intermittent duties of such short duration as not to interfere with civilian employment. * * *

"The reasoning of this decision is applicable to an officer of the National Guard not in the service of the United States.

"Major Dallin is therefore entitled to armory drill pay for the period July 2 to Sept. 30, 1932, as a major, and a supplemental roll prepared on that basis may be submitted."

Albany, N. Y.—The following officers were commissioned in the New York National Guard during the months of November and December:

Majors—Frank Tornabene, Joseph A. McCaffrey, (Chap.), James R. Boyd, Lindsay J. Griffith, Joseph W. Utter.

Captains—Robert D. Hausauer, Joseph P. Smith, Abraham Norman, Frederick M. Graver, William F. Shaw, Howard A. Steiger, Arthur A. Smith.

1st Lieutenants—William H. Bardes, William J. Losel, John W. Warner, Clarence E. Nichols, Edward P. Anderson, John S. Wise, Walter A. DeLamater, Jr., Sylvester J. Hartmann, Emil Alisch.
2nd Lieutenants—Edward A. Fallon, John W. Richardson, Warren J. Herman, Kenneth J. Dolan, William J. Griffith, Sidney C. Ronald, Jr., Herbert C. Sturhahn, George F. Titus, Joseph Maskell, Frank W. Harris, Henry G. Talboys.

Reserve Corps Notes

Omaha, Neb.—A stand against further reductions in the national defense at present was taken by Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, commander of the Seventh army corps area, who addressed Omaha chapter, Reserve Officers' association, at a dinner at the Paxton hotel.

General Hagood said he is heartily in accord with the position taken by General Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff.

"General MacArthur is taking the stand that the national defense has already been reduced to a minimum consistent with public safety, and that he will not be a party to further reductions," General Hagood told the reserve group.

"He has made it clear that he is unwilling to match the interests of the national guard against those of the reserve corps and other civilian components of the national defense.

"He believes that all components are vital to the safety of the nation."

General Hagood urged that the reserve officers and all other civilian groups in the national defense program stand solidly behind the chief of staff.

If the present national defense act can brave the present congress, its future will be safe in the hands of the new administration, in which both branches of congress and the president will be of the same party, he predicted.

1st Lt. Samuel G. Zuckerman, who served in that grade in the Sanitary Corps during the World War, has been commissioned in that grade in the Medical Administrative Corps of the Reserves.

New York City—Col. William Keith Naylor, GSC, USA, internationally known authority on military tactics whose treatise is used as a text book by the Imperial Japanese Army, will speak on the present situation in the Orient at a conference of Reserve Officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department, to be held in the Army Building, Wednesday, Jan. 18, according to an announcement by Lt. Col. Marion W. Howze, Judge Advocate of the Second Corps Area.

New York City.—Maj. Christopher L. LeVien, City Hall reporter for the New

York City News Association and a veteran of the Spanish American and World Wars, was transferred from the Ordnance Department, Army Reserve, to the Auxiliary Reserve, in orders made public this week at Governors Island.

Major LeVien captained the champion Ordnance Department pistol team in recent annual competitions.

Chicago—The Medical Sub Chapter of the Cook County Chapter R.O.A., held its third Annual Banquet, and election of officers, at the Army and Navy Club. There were more than 300 in attendance. Lt. Col. George T. Jordan, President of the Medical Sub Chapter, presided.

Among the notables present were: Maj. Gen. Frank Parker, Commander of the 6th Corps Area; Col. Paul C. Hutton, Surgeon of the 6th Corps Area; Col. Richard Wetherill, GI at 6th Corps Area Hdq.; Maj. Lorrin A. Green, Chief Medical Unit Instructor, 6th Corps Area; Col. Willard Matheny, President of the Illinois Dept. R.O.A.; Col. Gilbert FitzPatrick, President of the Cook County Chapter R.O.A.; Maj. Ernest J. Carr, G4 at 6th Corps Area Hdq., and Col. Edward J. Doering, Permanent Honorary President of the Medical Sub Chapter.

Following the dinner, General Parker, gave an illustrated lecture on "Preparedness."

Col. Wetherill followed with an illustrated lecture on "War Organization."

The next speaker was Major Carr, who discussed "National Organization for Supplies."

He was followed by Col. Matheny, who made an inspiring address on "The Purposes of the R.O.A." Col. Gilbert FitzPatrick followed Col. Matheny, with a plea for lower taxes, and a better distribution of our tax-money, which is allotted to National Defense.

Then came the Secretary's Annual Report, revealing that the Medical Sub Chapter had increased its membership 42%, during the year, while the State Organization had lost 20%.

Col. Jordan presented a uniform to Lt. Patrick Sweeney for having secured the greatest number of new members for the Medical Sub Chapter.

Col. Cleveland C. MacLane, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, reported that the Committee felt, that in view of the showing made by the officers, they should be returned to office for another year. He therefore placed in nomination Lt. Col. George T. Jordan, for President; Maj. Charles W. Freeman, for Vice President; Maj. Stanley W. Clark, for Secretary; and Capt. Carl F. Steinhoff, for Treasurer. Col. FitzPatrick put the motion, and the election was made by acclamation, without a dissenting vote.

Naval Reserve Inspection

The Naval Reserve Inspection Board conducted an inspection of the Naval Reserve units in the following places, on the following dates: Whitestone Landing, N. Y., Jan. 9; Garfield, N. J., Jan. 10; Hartford, Conn., Jan. 11; New Haven, Conn., Jan. 12; Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 13.

The members of the Board making this trip were Comdr. C. T. Osburn, USN, from the Navy Department; Comdr. Stephen Doherty, USN, attached to Headquarters, Third Naval District, aided in the inspections at Whitestone Landing and Garfield; Lt. H. L. Naff, USN, detached to Headquarters, Third Naval District, participated in the inspection at Whitestone Landing; Lt. A. M. Van Eaton, USN, attached to Headquarters, Third Naval District, aided in the inspection at Garfield; Comdr. E. G. Haas, USN, attached to Navy Recruiting Station, New Haven, aided in the in-

spection at Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport.

Lt. Sampson Scott, D-F, USNR, is in command of the 4th Battalion, Whitestone Landing, and the following officers command the divisions of this battalion. 16th—Lt. I. J. Haley, D-F, USNR; 17th—Lt. E. J. Walsh, D-F, USNR; Lt. F. S. Hodgman, DE-F, USNR, is in command of the 30th Division, Garfield. Lt. Comdr. L. H. Davidson, DE-F, USNR, is in command of the 19th Division, 5th Battalion, Hartford; Lt. Comdr. N. W. Pickering, DE-F, USNR, is in command of the 5th Battalion, New Haven; Lt. J. F. English, D-F, USNR, is in command of the 18th Division, 5th Battalion, New Haven; Lt. Comdr. C. S. Leonard, E-F, USNR, is in command of the 20th Division, 5th Battalion, Bridgeport.

NG and Reserve Course

Ft. Sill, Okla.—Ten selected national guard and reserve field artillery officers from nine different states, on Jan. 3 started the six-week winter course for Field Officers at the Field Artillery School here with the senior officer of the class Col. Charles A. Holden, 160th Field Artillery, Oklahoma National Guard. In general, the scope of the work listed for this group consists of the important elements of the technique and tactics of field artillery appropriate for field officers.

In addition to Colonel Holden the following officers make up the class: Capt. Thomas A. Bay, Battery A, 131st FA, Texas, NG; Maj. Clarence E. Boggs, Hq. 1st Bn, 148th FA, Idaho, NG; Capt. Charles R. Nate, FA-Res, Salt Lake City, Utah; Lt. Col. Alfred C. Ott, 125th FA, Minn., NG; Capt. George F. Paisley, FA-Res, St. Louis, Mo.; Maj. William E. Patrick, 148th FA, Washington, NG; Capt. Wiley S. Russell, FA-Res, (87th Div.), Birmingham, Ala.; Maj. Robert C. Scott, FA-Res, Colorado, Tex.; Maj. Phillip F. Wiehrs, 2d Bn, 115th FA, S. Carolina, NG.

WAR DEPT. ORDERS TO RESERVES

The following named reserve officers are placed on active duty at the stations indicated:

Lt. Col. Morris Claibourne, Air-Res., Detroit, Mich.; 1st Lt. Howard Allen Griffin, Air-Res., Detroit, Mich.; 1st Lt. T. B. Colby, Spec-Res., Mar. 6, Detroit, Mich.; 2nd Lt. F. C. Broadbent, MI-Res., Washington, D. C.; 2nd Lt. John Joseph Germain, MI-Res., Feb. 6, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Washington, D. C.; 2nd Lt. Peter G. May, Washington, D. C.; 2nd Lt. Emil St. Elmo Schnellbacher, MI-Res., Washington, D. C.; Capt. C. H. Stringer, MI-Res., Washington, D. C.; 1st Lt. George James Pallister, MI-Res., Washington, D. C.; Capt. E. D. Vosbury, MI-Res., Washington, D. C.; Lt. Col. G. W. Bicknell, MI-Res., Washington, D. C., Asst. C. of S., G-2; Lt. Col. Ralston Flemming, Lt. Col. H. J. Smith, Maj. J. V. Houghtaling, Maj. R. J. McCandlish, Maj. J. H. Marsching, Maj. A. I. Scott, Maj. H. A. Stebbins, Capt. W. M. Everett, jr., Capt. W. E. Homan, Capt. G. V. Medici de Solenni, Capt. Raymond Mechem, Capt. P. McD. Terry, Capt. Aage Woldike, 1st Lt. J. E. Kelly, 1st Lt. I. E. Mansback, 1st Lt. W. F. Nee, 2nd Lt. R. T. Balloch, 2nd Lt. R. H. Bradley, 2nd Lt. R. B. Gaither, 2nd Lt. I. H. Hurowitz, 2nd Lt. C. R. Newton, 2nd Lt. H. W. Roland, MI-Res., Washington, D. C., Asst. C. of S., G-2; 1st Lt. Albert W. Jeroberg, Spec-Res., Detroit, Mich.

QMC Conference

The fifth meeting of the Quartermaster Corps Training Conferences was held at The Quartermaster Corps School, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 9. Capt. James W. Younger, QMC, a member of the faculty of the school, conducted the session. His topic was "Organization and Functions of the Combat, Field, and Service Trains of the Infantry Division."

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Personals

Mrs. Emily Coon, of Waynesboro, Pa., left recently for Kansas City, Mo., where she will spend two weeks with her sister, Mrs. Louis Clatterbos. From Kansas City she will go to Los Angeles, Calif., where she will visit her brother, Lt. Henry Hannis, USA, after which she will sail for Honolulu, Hawaii, to visit another sister and her husband, Capt. and Mrs. Frank Keating, at Schofield Barracks. Mrs. Coon will return to Waynesboro about June 1.

Mrs. Wat Tyler Cluverius, wife of the Commandant of the Ninth Naval District and Great Lakes Naval Training Station, has returned to Great Lakes after a two months' stay in San Pedro, Calif., where she has been visiting her daughters, Mrs. William S. Parsons and Mrs. John S. Crenshaw, whose husbands are with the United States Fleet in the Pacific.

Transport U.S. Grant sailed from Manila, Jan. 5 for San Francisco via Honolulu with following military personnel:

Col. Charles F. Martin, GSC. Majors Tom Fox, Inf., and Stephen R. Beard, FD.

Captains Raymond C. Blatt, Cav.; Fred W. Fallin, QMC; Henning Linden, Inf.; John T. Zellars, Inf., and Thomas Kenney, QMC.

1st Lts. William J. Epes, FA; Harry F. Meyers, CAC; Lester G. Degnan, Inf.; Joseph I. Greene, Inf.; H. Jordan, Theis, Cav.; Arthur C. Boll, SC; Otto Wienecke, AC, and Thomas B. Gailbreath, Inf.

2nd Lts. Wentworth Gass, AC; Harry R. Boyd, CAC, and Dana G. Walsh, ANC. War. Off. Edward W. Crane; John H. Reese, USA, and Hezzie A. Ash, AMPS.

Lt. William Klaus, USN, and Mrs. Klaus who have spent some time in Philadelphia, have returned to Washington and are at the Martinique.

The first Jackson Day celebration ever staged in Lake County, Ill., was featured by a reception and ball given on Saturday evening, Jan. 7, at the Glen Flora Country Club, Waukegan, Ill., under the auspices of the Lake County Democratic Society. The naval guests included Rear Adm. Wat Tyler Cluverius and Mrs. Cluverius, and Lt. Comdr. James P. Conover, jr.

The regular monthly meeting of Wilmette Post No. 46 of the American Legion, which was held on Tuesday evening, Jan. 10, at St. Augustine's Parish House, Wilmette, Ill., was designated as Navy Night. The guest of honor on this occasion was Rear Adm. Wat Tyler Cluverius, USN, who delivered

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

ANNOUNCEMENTS of Personals, Entertainments, Engagements, Weddings and births should be addressed to the Society Editor, Army and Navy Journal, 1701 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.



MISS RUTH LOUISE TALBOTT

Whose engagement to Cadet H. N. Burkhalter, jr., U. S. Military Academy, son of Capt. H. N. Burkhalter, USA, has been recently announced.

ered an inspiring address on the subject of "The Legion's Responsibility for Good Citizenship." Other naval guests were Capt. Edward A. Evers, USNR, and Charles W. Schick, formerly Lieutenant Commander, Supply Corps, U. S. Naval Reserve.

Mr. Jack E. Price, jr., son of Major Price, has been appointed as an aide to Col. J. Miller Kenyon, Commander of the Washington Chapter, Military Order of the World War.

Capt. Philip Williams, USN-Ret., has returned to Washington and is at the Martinique.

Mrs. Martin, wife of Col. Charles F. Martin, USA, has arrived in Washington from the Philippine Islands and is making her home at the Martinique.

Maj. Francis P. Hardaway, USA, and Mrs. Hardaway have arrived in Washington from the Canal Zone and are spending some time at the Martinique.

A daughter, Helen Sue, was born to Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Johnson, December 28, 1932 in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Johnson is the daughter of Lt. Col. T. E. Darby, MC, USA, and Mrs. Darby. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson with their daughter will sail for the Samoan Islands, Feb. 9, where Mr. Johnson takes the position of Chief Justice, American Samoa.

Weddings and Engagements

The wedding of Miss Julia Huguet, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Adolphe H. Huguet, and Lt. Maury Spottswood Cralle, USA, was solemnized December 14, at the Post Chapel, Schofield Barracks, T. H., Chaplain Albert K. Mathews, officiating.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. Mrs. Robert Dulaney, sister of the bride, was matron of honor.

Lieutenant Cralle was attended by Lt. Thomas J. Wells of Ft. Shafter, T. H., as best man, the ushers being Lts. Peter D. Calyer, Edwin A. Cummings, LeGrande A. Diller, Robert L. Dulaney, Charles H. Coates and Noble J. Wiley, Jr.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the Infantry Club where the bridal party formed a receiving line.

Presiding at the tea table were Mesdames Bloxham Ward, Joseph P. Vachon, Aln D. Warnock, Henry W. Stiness and

Claude G. Hammond. The wives of the ushers assisted in caring for the guests.

The bride is a graduate of the Holy Angels Academy at Buffalo, N. Y., Lieutenant Cralle is a member of the class of '28 at the U. S. military academy.

After the reception Lieutenant and Mrs. Cralle left for the Kilauea military camp on the island of Hawaii. Lieut. and Mrs. Cralle are at home at Mokualea.

Capt. Charles Conway Hartigan, USN, and Mrs. Hartigan, have recently announced the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Alden Hartigan, to James Alexander Barclay Barton, attache of the British Legation in Peking, China. Mr. Barton is the eldest son of Sir Sidney Barton, British minister to Abyssinia, and Lady Barton.

Announcement is made of the marriage on December 28, 1932, of Lieutenant William Wallace Schneider, CEC, USN, and Mrs. Una Jeffers Miller of Dallas, Texas.

Lieutenant Schneider is at present stationed at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Schneider will be at home at Quarters 133, at the Navy Yard, after January 15, 1933.

The marriage of Miss Betty MacKenzie Seaman, daughter of Mrs. William Seaman, and the late Capt. William Seaman, MC, USN, to Lt. (jg) Richard Helsden Phillips, USN, took place, December 27 at Yuma, Ariz.

The couple were attended by the bride's sister and her husband, Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Clifford H. Duerfeldt, USN.

The bride is well known in the young Navy set in San Diego and Long Beach, Calif., where she has been living with her mother for the past two years.

The bridegroom is the son of Mrs. Esther B. Phillips of Washington, D. C., and the late Rev. Rozelle James Phillips; and the grandson of the late Rear Adm. David Smith, USN. He was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1927; and, at present, is attached to the USS Richmond.

An interesting wedding in Army circles took place at Fort Omaha, Nebr., December 24 when Alberta J. Mathews of San Francisco, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Jannapolis of that city was married to Lt. John L. Hines, jr., USA, of Fort Riley, Kans. Chaplain Thomas Haskins of Fort Crook, Nebr., performed the ceremony at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. J. R. D. Cleland. Mrs. Cleland is a sister of Lieutenant Hines. Maj. Gen. and Mrs. John L. Hines, parents of the groom, were present coming to Omaha for the wedding, following an extended European trip. A reception followed the ceremony. Mrs. George Helms and Mrs. John Steger presided.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Hines are at home at Fort Riley, where Lieutenant Hines is attending the Cavalry School.

The engagement of Miss Eloise Banker White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hamilton White of White Road, Brockport, New York, and Lt. Floyd Allan Hansen, USA, of Bellingham, Wash., was announced recently at a tea given by Mrs. White at her home.

Miss White's brother, John H. White, jr., was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in '23. Lt. Hansen graduated from U. S. Military Academy in '32 and is now stationed at Fort Lewis, Wash.

The wedding will take place early in March.

Miss Mary Harrington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Del Harrington, became the bride of Maj. Avery G. Holmes, USA, at a ceremony solemnized Dec. 31, in St. Andrew's Episcopal church, Las

Cruces, Tex., by the Rev. W. D. Pollock. The bride attended the schools of El Paso and California, where she received her B.A. degree at the State College, San Diego.

She is an accomplished pianist, having studied in Los Angeles and New York City for the past year.

Maj. Holmes attended Duke University, North Carolina his native state. He is a member of the Army and Navy club and Congressional Country club, of Washington, D. C., and the Engineers Country club of New York. He is a 32nd degree Mason.

Major Holmes and his bride will be at home after January 22 at Fort Totten, Long Island, N. Y., where Major Holmes is stationed.

The marriage of Miss Neville Taylor Gherardi, daughter of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Walter R. Gherardi, to Christopher Robinson, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Robinson, of Ottawa, will take place January 28.

The ceremony will be held at the All Souls Church in Chevy Chase Circle, Md., and will be followed by a reception at the home of Adm. and Mrs. Gherardi in East Bradley Lane, Chevy Chase, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Howe of 761 Mosswood Avenue, Orange, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter Elizabeth S. Naylor to The Reverend Beverley Tucker White, son of The Reverend Dr. and Mrs. Luke M. White of 75 Fullerton Avenue, Montclair.

Miss Naylor is the daughter of the late Lt. Harold S. Naylor, USA, and the granddaughter of the late Col. William A. Simpson, USA, and the late John S. Naylor of Philadelphia. She is a graduate of the Wheelock Kindergarten Training School of Boston and a member of the Junior League of the Oranges.

Mr. White is the grandson of Mr. and Mrs. D. Irvine White of Huntsville, Ala., and the late Bishop and Mrs. Beverley D. Tucker. He attended Woodbury Forest School and received his degree at the University of Virginia and the Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia.

Women's Organizations

Washington, D. C.—The Army and Navy Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution held its monthly meeting January 9 at the club rooms of the National Penwomen's Association. Mrs. George McIver, regent, presided. The guest speaker was Mrs. John Knox Arnold who is Historian of President Monroe Chapter. Her paper was a discussion of the Treaty of Paris and that period of American History known as the "Critical Era".

Mrs. John W. Holcombe, Mrs. Meade and Mrs. J. L. Lusk were selected as delegates to the congress for 1933 along with the following alternates: Mrs. David Shanks, Mrs. N. C. Barney, Mrs. Smedburg, Mrs. Robert Giles, Mrs. R. M. Griswold, Mrs. A. M. Whaley, Miss M. H. Scott, Mrs. R. H. Rhoades, Mrs. R. T. McIntyre, Mrs. Godwin Ordway.

Washington, D. C.—The annual meeting of the District Auxiliary, Navy Relief Society, will be held Thursday, January 19 at 10:30 o'clock, in Room 1047, of the Navy Department.

Heads Haitian Mission

Capt. William Chambers, MC, USN, attached to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, has been ordered to duty as Director of the American Scientific Mission to Haiti, relieving Capt. Montgomery H. Stuart, MC, USN. Captain Stuart, who has been in Haiti since June, 1930, will be given command of the Hospital Corps School at Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.
Jan. 12, 1933

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams recalled the invitations for the dinner they were to have given Jan. 9 in honor of the Ambassador of Great Britain and Mrs. Lindsay and they have also cancelled the dinner they were to have given on Friday, Jan. 20, in honor of the Vice President, Mr. Charles Curtis, because of official mourning.

The commandant of Ft. Myer and Mrs. Harry N. Cootes recalled invitations for dinner Jan. 7, owing to the 30 days of official mourning for former President Coolidge. The party was planned in honor of Miss Margaret McKinley, debutante daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James F. McKinley, and Miss Mildred Kimball of Chattanooga, Tenn., who was to have been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Cootes over Sunday.

Col. and Mrs. James Blyth have returned to their apartment in Washington after spending the past several days with friends at Long Island.

Maj. and Mrs. Henry D. F. Munnikhuyse entertained informally at dinner Jan. 9 at Wardman Park Hotel.

Col. and Mrs. Lewis W. Cass will entertain at the dinner dance on Saturday evening.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
Jan. 12, 1933

Midshipman Walter Newton, jr., son of one of the secretaries to President Hoover, had as his guests for the holidays at his home in Washington Midshipmen Bernard Streten, Clinton Heath, Richard Derickson and Howard Anderson and Cadet Brown Derickson, who is a student at the Staunton Military Academy.

Mrs. Edwin White, widow of Rear Admiral White, and her daughter, Mrs. John N. Quackenbush, who is staying in Annapolis, had expected to depart Jan. 1 for Charlottesville, Va., but have decided to remain until about Feb. 1.

Lt. Comdr. Harrison Colhoun and Mrs. Colhoun have departed for New York, where they will sail with Mrs. Charles Wright, of Philadelphia, for a cruise to the West Indies.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Valiant were at home to their friends at Seven Acres, Wardour. Those assisting in receiving were Mrs. Middleton Semmes Guest, Mrs. Peter Dunn, of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Dunn and Lt. and Mrs. Edmund B. Taylor. Among those present were Commodore and Mrs. Edward Lloyd, Capt. Paul J. Dashiell, Miss Marguerite Cusacs, Mr. and Mrs. George Turner, Mrs. Nicholas Green, Comdr. and Mrs. John Bowers, Mrs. Ortan Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. Edward H. H. Old, Mrs. A. G. Cooke and Mrs. Columbus Baldwin, of Waterbury; Lt. and Mrs. John VanNagell, Mrs. Richard Baldwin, Miss Mollie Milligan, Lt. and Mrs. Frederick Bell, Mrs. Hamilton Gale, Mrs. Frederic Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walsh, Lt. and Mrs. John Greenslade and Miss Isabelle Claude.

Col. and Mrs. Murray Cheston, the former now on duty in Baltimore, and their son, Cadet Murray Cheston, jr., of West Point, were guests last week of Mrs. Cheston's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Ridgely P. Melvin.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Winterode received at home at Crownsville. They were assisted by their daughters, the Misses Winterode, Mrs. Ridgely P. Melvin, Mrs. Nicholas Green and Mrs. Robert Burwell.

Mrs. Frank H. Sadler, wife of Captain Sadler, gave a luncheon at her residence on Bowyer Road, in honor of Mrs. Cornelius Holmes, mother of Capt. Ralston S. Holmes, commandant of midshipmen.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert D. Kirkpatrick gave a breakfast at their quarters on Bowyer Road. Their guests were Mrs. C. Erskine Clement, Capt. and Mrs. Charles M. Oman, Capt. and Mrs. Edward H. H. Old, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John L. Hall, jr., Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Lorraine Wild, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Valentine Wood, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Jesse B. Oldendorf.

Comdr. and Mrs. Francis W. Rockwell, their children and Miss Katherine Ferguson, cousin of Mrs. Rockwell, were holiday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ridgely P. Melvin at their home on South River.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Harvey E. Overesch were New Year's guests of Lt. and Mrs. Felix Johnson at Yorktown, Va.

Mrs. Mason Porter Cusack passed New Year's and a few days of this week as the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Van Ness, at their home in the Green Spring Valley.

POSTS and STATIONS

WEST POINT, N. Y.
Jan. 11, 1933

Col. William A. Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell have had as their guests Col. Howard Snyder and Mrs. Snyder and son, Richard, of New York; Mrs. J. C. Brady, Misses Alice and Hester Brady, mother and sisters of Mrs. Mitchell, of Wheeling, W. Va.

Capt. Henry A. Barber, jr., and Mrs. Barber have returned from a ten-days' visit with Captain Barber's family in Southborough, Mass.

Mr. William H. Sudduth, jr., of Starkville, Miss., was the week-end guest of his brother-in-law and sister, Lt. William M. Milley and Mrs. Milley.

The Misses Marjorie and Jean Hewitt, of Montclair, N. J., were the recent guests of Maj. Harold M. Rayner and Mrs. Rayner.

Lt. Wilbur R. Pierce and Mrs. Pierce visited Miss Louise Belden, of New York, last week end.

The Misses Frank and Catherine Smoot, of Alexandria, Va., were the week-end guests of Capt. Marvel H. Parsons and Mrs. Parsons.

Miss Marian Weaver, daughter of Maj. James Weaver and Mrs. Weaver, of Washington, have departed for Smith College, after passing several days with Mr. F. C. Mayer and Mrs. Mayer. Mrs. Rose Mayer, mother of Mr. Mayer, is passing the winter here.

Maj. Charles M. Taylor has returned from a three weeks' cruise to Puerto Rico, where he visited Maj. Boyd L. Smith and Mrs. Smith.

Lt. John Salmon, of Ft. Wood, N. Y., visited Lt. Earl Mattice and Mrs. Mattice last week end.

Lt. Maxwell W. Tracy and Mrs. Tracy have returned after visiting Mrs. Tracy's parents, Gen. Charles Evans Kilbourne and Mrs. Kilbourne, of Washington. Miss Alexandra Field, of San Francisco, was the week-end guest of Lt. and Mrs. Tracy.

Lt. Lawrence C. Leonard and Mrs. Leonard have returned to the post after passing a week with Mrs. Leonard's parents, Prof. Thomas L. Gladden and Mrs. Gladden, at Annapolis, Md.

The Misses Jocelyn and Sally Magowan, twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. David M. Magowan, of Scarsdale, N. Y., were recent guests of Capt. Walter H. Wells and Mrs. Wells. Capt. and Mrs. Wells passed several days last week with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith, of Plainfield, N. J.

Miss Helen Hines, daughter of Maj. Charles Hines and Mrs. Hines, has returned to New York to resume her studies. Miss Hines and her brother Charles were the week-end guests of Mrs. Frank M. Barrell, of Washington.

FT. FRANCIS E. WARREN, WYO.
Jan. 7, 1933

Five colonels stationed at Ft. Francis E. Warren combined their New Year's reception at the Officers' Club and the entire commissioned personnel and more than 100 guests from Cheyenne, Wyo., attended. Those giving the reception were Col. Andrew J. Dougherty, 20th Inf., post commander in the absence of Brig. Gen. Frank S. Cochen; Col. William L. Little, MC; Col. Kirwin T. Smith, 1st Inf.; Col. Carl C. Jones, QMC, and Col. Clifton R. Norton, FA.

Prominent among the Cheyennettes were Gov. and Mrs. Leslie A. Miller of Wyoming, Mayor and Mrs. J. F. Weybrecht of Cheyenne, Judge and Mrs. Roderick N. Matson, Judge and Mrs. T. Blake Kennedy, Comdr. and Mrs. George Hewlett, USN-Ret., Col. and Mrs. George B. Pritchard, jr., USA-Ret., Brig. Gen. W. R. Taylor, Wyo. NG, and Judge and Mrs. Fred Blume.

Capt. and Mrs. Walter E. Lauer, Inf., were hosts at one of the large dinner parties of the month at the Officers' Club on Dec. 24.

The following guests attended: Col. and Mrs. Kirwin T. Smith, Col. and Mrs. Francis C. Endicott, Col. Clifton R. Norton, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Franklin T. Burt, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edmund R. Andrews, Lt. Col. Alfred L. P. Sands.

Maj. and Mrs. George J. Newgarden, jr., Maj. and Mrs. Frederick R. Wunderlich, Maj. and Mrs. Frank T. McCabe, Maj. and Mrs. Lucian D. Bogan, Maj. and Mrs. Fred B. Ingalls, Maj. and Mrs. John D. Key, Maj. and Mrs. Joseph A. Mendelson, Maj. and Mrs. George A. Sanford.

Capt. and Mrs. Eustace M. Peixotto, Capt. and Mrs. Alfred T. Wright, Capt. and Mrs. Maurice G. Stubbs, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur R. Nichols, Capt. and Mrs. Charles R. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Francis B. L. Meyer, Capt. and Mrs. Willis D. Cronkhite, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Clark of Chicago, Capt. Charlie A. Valverde.

Lt. and Mrs. Henry DuPree, Lt. and Mrs. Clarkson D. McNary, Lt. and Mrs. Kenneth F. Pughe, Lt. and Mrs. Park B. Herriek of Ft. Collins, Colo., Mrs. S. C. Ellis, Lt. and

Mrs. Robert Lawes, the Misses Margaret Key, Snyder, Schauer and Lt. Thomas Kent. Lt. Col. and Mrs. S. R. Dishman visited their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Eustace M. Peixotto, Inf., at Ft. Francis E. Warren during the holidays. Several informal dinners and bridge parties were held in their honor. Colonel Dishman is stationed at Headquarters, Seventh Corps Area, at Omaha.

Lt. and Mrs. Robert Edwards, Cav., of Ft. Bliss, Tex., spent the holidays with Mrs. Elizabeth W. Keiffer of Ft. Warren.

The Twentieth Infantry Bridge Club met at the home of Mrs. Lucian D. Bogan Dec. 22.

The following members and guests were present: Mesdames Andrew J. Dougherty, Howard N. Frissell, John J. Honan, John C. Dye, Walter E. Lauer, Maurice G. Stubbs, William May, Irving Compton, Zane I. Adair, Alfred T. Wright, Loren A. Ayers, Arthur R. Whitner, Gilbert E. Parker, Clarkson D. McNary, William E. Johnson, August Schomburg, Kenneth F. Pughe and the Misses Lydia Dye and Dorothy Dougherty.

Chaplain and Mrs. Jacob D. Hockman and three children left by motor Dec. 22 for March Field, Calif., their new station.

FT. MOULTRIE, S. C.
Jan. 10, 1933

The Ft. Moultrie Ladies' Bridge Club met with Mrs. F. D. Rhodes on Tuesday of last week.

Col. and Mrs. Gilbert M. Allen, Capt. and Mrs. Frank F. Becker, Capt. and Mrs. Daniel M. Ellis were among the guests present at a party given by Mr. and Mrs. Harry O'Neill at their home in Charleston last Tuesday night.

Cadet John G. Rhodes, who was home for the holidays, entertained at a party Jan. 3 before leaving for Bailey Military Academy, where he is a student. The young men who shared his hospitality were Masters Warren Sleeper, Jerry Ellis, Ralph Holliday, jr., John Holliday and Charles Johnson. Cadet Rhodes was staying with his parents, Maj. and Mrs. F. D. Rhodes, at their quarters at Ft. Moultrie.

Mrs. William R. Woodward has arrived at the post to spend a few days at Ft. Moultrie with her husband. Lt. and Mrs. Woodward left on Friday for Mrs. Woodward's home in Griffin, Ga., and are expected to return tonight with their small daughter, Patricia Anne. Lt. and Mrs. Woodward are welcomed to the garrison with a great deal of pleasure.

A number of officers with their families have returned to the post within the last week from leaves of absence which they took during the holidays.

Maj. and Mrs. A. A. McDaniel returned with their niece, Miss Elizabeth Young, and Mrs. J. R. Lancaster, who will be the guest of Mrs. McDaniel on the post for a few weeks. Mrs. Lancaster's home is in Owensboro, Ky.

Capt. and Mrs. Phillip A. Helmbold have arrived home with their charming little girl, Miss Roxane, after a visit with Mrs. Helmbold's mother in Florida.

Capt. and Mrs. Daniel M. Ellis returned from a visit to the home of their daughter, Mrs. William Lucas, in Ft. Benning, Ga. With Capt. and Mrs. Ellis were their young son and daughter, Mr. Jerry Ellis and Miss Mary Caroline Ellis.

Lt. and Mrs. Moses Alexander returned last Wednesday evening from a visit to Grosse Isle, Detroit, Mich., where they spent the holidays with Mrs. Alexander's sister and brother, Lt. and Mrs. B. F. Chadwick. Lt. and Mrs. Alexander were accompanied by their two attractive little girls, the Misses Betty Lou and Kathleen Alexander.

Capt. and Mrs. Claude M. Adams have returned to the post from a visit of two weeks in Humboldt, Tenn. Capt. and Mrs. Adams are new members of the garrison, having recently been transferred from Ft. Screven, Ga.

FT. GEORGE G. MEADE, MD.
Jan. 9, 1932

Capt. and Mrs. Harry F. Hanson have returned to the post after spending the Christmas holidays in Atlanta, Ga., where they visited Mrs. Hanson's family.

Capt. Julian M. MacMillan spent a short leave recently in Philadelphia, where he visited his family.

Miss Ellen Porterfield of Philadelphia was the recent guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. Herman Osterman, and Capt. Osterman.

Mrs. Carl J. Adler, who spent the holidays with her family in Lexington, Mass., returned to the post.

Capt. and Mrs. Marvel Armstrong, who are stationed in Rhode Island, have been the recent guests of Lt. and Mrs. Daniel P. Norman.

Lt. and Mrs. Robert Childs have returned

to Ft. Meade from Griffin, Ga., where they spent Christmas with their parents.

Mrs. Thomas K. Reiner is at present ill at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington.

Miss Margaret Maul, daughter of Maj. T. R. Maul, of Camp Dix, N. J., is at present the house guest of Lt. and Mrs. Vincent J. Tanzola.

Lt. William C. Baker of Ft. Humphrey spent last week end as the guest of Lt. and Mrs. Tanzola.

MANILA, P. I.
Dec. 10, 1932

Admiral Montgomery M. Taylor, Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, was honor guest at the Malacanang Dec. 6. Governor-General and Mrs. Roosevelt's other guests included Speaker and Mrs. Antonio de las Alas, Secretary and Mrs. Rafael R. Alunan, Chief Justice and Mrs. Raymond E. Booth, USA, Secretary Vicente Carmona, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Casper H. Conrad, USA, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Charles E. Courtney, Mayor and Mrs. Thomas Earnshaw, Capt. and Mrs. Frank Fletcher, USN, Vice Governor and Mrs. John H. Holliday, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles G. Moore, Jr., and Senator and Mrs. Elpidio Quirino.

Gaston Willoquet, Consul for France, entertained at lunch Dec. 7 in compliment to Capt. Trolley de Prevaux, commander of the French dispatch boat Altair, which has arrived for a week's visit to Manila. Many other functions are being planned in their honor.

Dec. 3, the night of the Army and Navy game, was a gay occasion at the Army and Navy Club. Celebrations were in the traditional manner, with the Army mule and Navy goat there in the flesh. Many dinner parties were arranged, and the guests listened to the returns over the radio.

At Corregidor, the officers and their families listened to the game returns at the Corregidor Club, where there were many dinner parties.

A garrison hop was held at Ft. Mills Dec. 2, at which those entertaining were Maj. and Mrs. Lincoln F. Patnam, and Capt. and Mrs. Leonard R. Crews.

FT. DEVENS, MASS.
Jan. 10, 1933

The holiday festivities began on Christmas Eve when Santa Claus arrived via bob sled at the Officers' Club about 5 o'clock. An enjoyable program had been arranged by Chaplain Quinn and Capt. Henson. Capt. Ross introduced Col. Foreman, who extended greetings to those present. The beautiful Christmas tree and dispensing of gifts to the children of the post was ably handled by Mrs. Waltz and her committee.

Carols were sung by the children's choir and the orchestra led by W. O. Dodge.

A number of young people spent their Christmas vacations on the post. Cadet Edward Bechtold and Cadet James Costain were guests of Maj. and Mrs. Bechtold. Capt. and Mrs. Jensen had Miss Cecile Calame and Cadet Walter Jensen with them for the holidays. Cadet Gibson Sherrard and David Sherrard were with Maj. and Mrs. R. G. Sherrard.

Fred Ostermann, who is attending Georgetown University in Washington, visited his parents, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Ostermann.

Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Cowles of Storrs, Conn., were guests of Lt. and Mrs. C. H. Smith.

Miss Monica Cowles of Storrs, Conn., and Miss Thropp of Hartford, Conn., and Miss Lillian Somers were guests of Capt. and Mrs. John Somers.

Maj. and Mrs. F. R. Waltz entertained on Wednesday afternoon from 4 to 6 P. M., Dec. 28, at tea.

Maj. and Mrs. Bechtold gave a delightful tea dance at the Officers' Club from 4.30 to 7 P. M.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 29, the Christmas dance at the Officers' Club was the occasion for several dinner parties. Capt. and Mrs. Ellis and Capt. and Mrs. Jensen were hosts to a large dinner party at the club. Lt. Col. and Mrs. Ostermann also entertained at dinner.

Miss Lillian Somers entertained the young people at dinner before the dance.

Lt. and Mrs. Robertson and Lt. and Mrs. Bowes had a delightful New Year's Eve watch night party at Lt. Robertson's quarters.

Miss Estelle Foreman entertained in honor of the visiting young people on New Year's Eve.

Capt. and Mrs. Somers had an informal spaghetti supper Sunday evening, Jan. 1.

(Continued on Next Page)

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Posts and Stations (Continued from Preceding Page)

FT. SNELLING, MINN. Jan. 9, 1933

A number of cadets of the US Military Academy who have been spending their holiday leave in the Twin Cities with parents and relatives have returned to West Point. Cadet Henry R. Hester was visiting Lt. Col. John H. Hester and Mrs. Hester of the military department of the University of Minnesota. Cadet Lee Ingram was the house guest of Maj. and Mrs. Alva J. Brasted and Cadet Chas. F. Leonard visited his parents, Col. and Mrs. Chas. F. Leonard. During their stay Mrs. Hester and Mrs. Brasted entertained with a sleigh ride for Cadets Hester and Ingram and a number of other young people.

The Cuba, Junior Boy Scout organization, under the leadership of Lt. Donald F. Buchwald, have formed a drill team which meets once a week. These boys are from 9 to 11 years.

Several officers who have been on leave over the holiday season at their homes have returned to the post. Among them were Capt. and Mrs. M. W. Marston, who with their two sons were the guests of Capt. Marston's father at Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa.

Lt. and Mrs. R. Ericson of the military department of the University of Minnesota, who were the guests of Mrs. Ericson's parents at Two Harbors, Minn.; Lt. and Mrs. B. F. Nyquist, who were the guests of Mrs. Nyquist's parents at Lake Delton, Wis., and Maj. and Mrs. H. J. Keeley, who visited Maj. Keeley's mother, Mrs. Wm. Keeley, of Chicago, Ill.; Lt. and Mrs. Max Gooler and their son Darrell also spent the holidays away from the post in Grand Forks, N. Dak., where they visited Mrs. Gooler's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Lond, and attended the wedding of Mrs. Gooler's sister, Miss Marion Lond.

A branch of the Red Cross Sewing Class from the Minneapolis schools attended by children from Ft. Snelling has been organized and had its first meeting last Tuesday afternoon at the quarters of Mrs. Wm. E. Moore. The next meeting will be Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 2 P. M. at the Ft. Snelling Officers' Club. Following this meeting the meetings will be held every Thursday afternoon. Anyone who wishes to sew in these classes please call Mrs. Moore.

Lt. and Mrs. R. Ericson have as a house guest Mrs. Ericson's mother, Mrs. T. J. Brown, of Two Harbors, Minn.

The first public speaking dinner this year will be held at the Officers' Club next Tuesday evening at 6 P. M., Jan. 10. A short talk will be given by Prof. Howard G. Gilkinson of the University of Minnesota.

A ladies riding class has been started at Ft. Snelling. The first class will be at 2.15 P. M. in the Riding Hall. Maj. R. I. Lovell is instructing. The meetings will be held on Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays at 1.30 to 2.30 P. M.

Miss E. L. Johnson of Bismarck, N. Dak., is visiting for a few days with friends in the Twin Cities. Miss Johnson is a sister of Lt. H. C. Johnson.

The Ft. Snelling Ladies Bridge Club will have its next meeting Jan. 17 at the Officers' Club. The hostesses will be Mrs. James W. Darr and Mrs. Arthur S. Peterson.

FT. DUPONT, DEL. Jan. 6, 1933

The Christmas holidays have varied the routine of post life. Many of the officers and their families have been away for a part or whole of the vacation and those who remained have entertained themselves in various ways.

Capt. and Mrs. Kohloss spent the holiday in Washington with Mrs. Kohloss' family. Mr. Robert Kohloss of New York City remained on the post.

Lt. and Mrs. Oxrieder visited her family near Philadelphia.

Lt. and Mrs. Garges and small daughter left Dec. 26 for Washington and Virginia.

Capt. and Mrs. Nortner enjoyed a short leave in East Orange and Lt. and Mrs. Myer visited Lt. Myer's mother in Cleveland, Ohio.

Capt. and Mrs. Odeen also left on a short motor trip to Washington.

Lt. and Mrs. Wick spent New Year's Eve in Washington when Mrs. Wick's brother and sister-in-law celebrated the occasion by a house warming in their new home.

Lt. and Mrs. Christensen and their two children from West Point spent several days with Capt. and Mrs. Ingalls.

Mrs. Fairbanks entertained informally at cards for Mrs. Christensen, as did Mrs. Alken.

Cadets Douglas Cairns and W. H. Waugh spent the holidays with their families on the post.

Miss Mary Cairns and Miss Lorena Fairbanks returned from the University of North Carolina.

Col. and Mrs. Watkins entertained at an informal Christmas party on Wednesday

evening when games were played and a short treasure hunt was staged.

On Saturday, Dec. 31, the New Year Eve dance took place at the club. There were about 75 guests, among them numerous young people home from colleges and schools and a merry evening ushered in 1933.

Capt. and Mrs. Ingalls entertained at a dinner for 25 before the hop.

Miss Dorothy and Cadet W. H. Waugh were hosts at a dinner party of young people from Newark, Delaware and Wilmington, and the Misses Cairns also had dinner guests before the dance.

Mrs. Swenholt left for Walter Reed Hospital on Jan. 2 to have her tonsils removed. Lt. and Mrs. Frank X. Purcell and their young son are now settled in their apartment on the post.

Mrs. Webster Cook is ill with a bad attack of sciatica.

On Jan. 1 the holiday gayeties came to a close with the commanding officer's annual reception for the officers and ladies of the post.

Maj. S. Kamada of the Japanese Army has arrived at the post and will be attached to the 1st Regiment, Engineers, for a period of six months.

FT. LEWIS, WASH. Jan. 9, 1933

Capt. and Mrs. Robert A. Blair entertained at the last of a series of smart dinners, Jan. 5, in their post quarters. The smart dinner-bridge included Maj. and Mrs. Greenwell, Maj. and Mrs. Atkins, Maj. and Mrs. Samuel L. Thorpe, Maj. C. L. Vanderboget and Mrs. Albert C. Arnold.

Lt. Thomas M. Dell, USN, and Mrs. Dell with their young daughter, Miss Gene Dell, motored to Bremerton, spending the week end with Navy friends.

Lt. and Mrs. D. Carlson, USN, were week end guests in Seattle of Lt. Carlson's parents.

Among those from Ft. Lewis attending New Year's parties of the post included Lt. and Mrs. Richard P. Glass, who motored to Bremerton to enjoy the hospitality given by officers of the Nevada, of which Lt. Glass is attached. Lt. and Mrs. Glass with their daughter, Ann Elizabeth, have been at Ft. Lewis for the past fortnight, where Lt. Glass is on range duty.

Patrick R. Arnold, son of Mrs. Albert C. Arnold, left Ft. Lewis Tuesday by motor for San Francisco to complete his West Point preparatory course at Drew School. Young Arnold came up to spend the holidays with his family at the Fort.

Mrs. Sophie Simon and Mrs. R. V. Robinson of Los Angeles, who have been on an extended visit at Ft. Lewis, guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. Lenhauff of the Army post. The visitors will stop for several weeks in San Francisco, later going to New York and Washington to visit relatives before returning to their home in Los Angeles.

Maj. and Mrs. J. C. Breittling and son, Thaddeus Breittling, who have been visitors at Ft. Lewis for the past ten days, are leaving for Ft. Banks, Mass. Maj. Breittling has been on duty for the past two years at Chilkoot Barracks, Alaska, and the Army family will sail from San Francisco on the US Government transport Feb. 4 via Panama for their new station.

Lt. C. R. Shanks-Ret. and Mrs. Shanks left Ft. Lewis Thursday for San Francisco, where they will visit Army friends until Feb. 4, leaving on the Republic for New York, where they will visit relatives of Lt. Shanks before going to their home in Philadelphia.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF. Jan. 9, 1933

Vice Adm. William H. Standley, commander of cruiser divisions, United States fleet, entertained with a luncheon aboard his flagship, USS Chicago, berthed at Long Beach.

Included among the guests were Adm. and Mrs. Richard H. Leigh, Vice Adm. and Mrs. Frank H. Clark, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Joseph K. Taussig, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Edward B. Fenner, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Defrees, Capt. and Mrs. Harry K. Coge, Capt. and Mrs. Manley H. Simons, Comdr. and Mrs. James Irish, Comdr. and Mrs. Forrest B. Royal, Comdr. and Mrs. Clinton G. De Foney, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Jock H. Duncan, Mayor and Mrs. A. E. Fickling, of Long Beach, Messrs. and Mmes. John F. Craig, Bruce Mason, W. F. Prisk, C. A. Buffum, James F. Collins, C. L. Martin, E. S. Dobbin, Capt. and Mrs. Robert Henderson and Mrs. William H. Standley.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Forrest Dean entertained at bridge Jan. 6 at their home on Second avenue, Chula Vista.

Those invited included Dr. and Mrs. Karl H. Kellogg, Capt. and Mrs. Marcus L. Miller, Comdr. and Mrs. John A. Monroe, Mrs. Walter E. Campbell, Mrs. A. E. Cook, Mrs. W. L. Frevert, Mrs. C. C. Vernor and Dr. O. G. Hassard.

The naval relief ball scheduled for Jan. 6 at the naval air station has been postponed

out of respect to the unexpected passing of Calvin Coolidge, former President of the United States.

CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA. Jan. 10, 1933

The officers and ladies of the Post gave a reception Wednesday evening, Jan. 3 at eight thirty o'clock for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Matthew A. DeLaney, who came to Carlisle Barracks, Monday, Jan. 2, for duty. The Red Cross House in which the reception was held was beautifully decorated with Christmas greens, palms, and chrysanthemums. Dancing filled the evening, and refreshments were served.

Previous to the reception, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Garfield L. McKinney entertained at dinner in their quarters in honor of General and Mrs. DeLaney. Other guests were Lt. Col. and Mrs. M. C. Stayer, and Lt. Col. and Mrs. James E. Baylis.

William Stayer, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. M. C. Stayer, returned to his school at Kent, Conn., after his vacation at the Barracks over the Christmas holidays.

James Souder, son of Maj. and Mrs. Charles G. Souder, returned to Boston to resume his studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, after spending Christmas week at his home at the Barracks.

SELFRIDGE FIELD, MICH. Jan. 9, 1933

Capt. and Mrs. Harry G. Montgomery, assisted by Lieutenants Blanchard and Piper, were hosts at the Post Evening Bridge, Tuesday, Jan. 3, in the Officers' Club.

Prizes for high scores were awarded to Mrs. Alfred A. Kessler and Mrs. Montgomery, and for the gentlemen to Lt. Harry W. Miller and Lt. W. A. Maxwell.

2nd Lt. Harry G. Montgomery, Jr., has returned to Chautau Field, Ill., having spent the holidays with his parents, Capt. and Mrs. Harry G. Montgomery.

To welcome in the New Year, a group at Selfridge Field planned a Progressive Dinner Party. Those who participated were Maj. and Mrs. A. H. Gilkeson, Capt. and Mrs. Harry G. Montgomery, Capt. and Mrs. Harry G. Armstrong, Lt. and Mrs. Harlan T. McCormick, Lt. and Mrs. Earle E. Partridge, Mrs. James G. Congdon, of Detroit, Mrs. George Wickstrom, and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Polk Smith of Bloomfield Hills.

QUANTICO, VA. Jan. 9, 1933

Mrs. John Halla was guest recently of Lt. and Mrs. Edward Farrell. Capt. Halla is on duty in Haiti.

Capt. and Mrs. Maurice Holmes are among the recent arrivals here, and have taken a house in the village.

Miss Rosalie Griffin of Norfolk is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Frank Blanton.

Miss Kathryn Tobias and Miss Jane Tobias of Hartford, Conn., who have been visiting their aunt, Mrs. Thomas Tighe, were entertained at several dinner parties by their hostess. Friday, Dec. 30, Mrs. Tighe gave a buffet supper in honor of Miss Jane Tobias, when her guests were Miss Mary Joyce, Miss Mary Falge, Miss Kathryn DeLany, Miss Katherine Manwaring, Miss Ursula Gondeau, Miss Frances Salzman, Miss Margaret Hines, Miss Rita Hines, Miss Patricia Mullaly, Mr. Albert McVey, Mr. Jack Marston, Mr. Andrew Lyman, Mr. Noel Gregory, Mr. Thomas Joyce, Mr. Lourie Stephenson, Mr. Jack Turner, Mr. Charles Price and Mr. Thomas Tighe.

Mrs. Tighe gave a dinner in Miss Kathryn Tobias' honor, entertaining Miss Alice Reed Cushing, Miss Polly Marston, Capt. Victor Bleasdale, Lt. Manly Curry and Lt. George Shell. After dinner the young people attended the dance at the club.

Capt. and Mrs. Maurice Holmes had as their dinner guests at dinner recently, Mrs. John Craven of Washington and Maj. Robert Blake.

Dr. and Mrs. T. G. Corlett and Miss Jo Todd Haverstock of Colorado Springs, recently visited Lt. and Mrs. John McQueen.

FT. ETHAN ALLEN, VT. Jan. 8, 1933

Capt. and Mrs. John M. Sanderson entertained many of their friends at tea on Saturday afternoon. Mrs. George W. Brower and Mrs. Dominic J. Sabini poured.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph F. Barnes received the officers and ladies of the garrison at their quarters on New Year's Day. Mrs. George W. Brower, Mrs. Dominic J. Sabini, and Mrs. Robert H. Gallier poured at the charmingly arranged tea table. Soft music was played during the reception.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frederick F. Black entertained as host and hostess at a New Year's Day tea at their residence in Burlington. Their guests included the officers and ladies of the Army on duty in town.

The New Year's Eve supper dance held at Ethan Allen Hall, Saturday evening, proved to be both a festive and successful social event. The hall was gaily decorated with a canopy effect of crimson and shades of purple streamers overhead. The tables, in cabaret style, were arranged around the

dance floor. During dinner and between dances entertainment added gaiety to an already animated scene. The New Year was ushered in with much noise, laughter and confetti, and with 1933 ended one of Fort Ethan Allen's most successful of 1932 parties.

Miss Sarah Jane Fairhead, Miss Matilda Siller, Mr. J. A. Scott, and Mr. R. H. Scott of Albany, N. Y., spent the New Year's holiday as house guests of Captain and Mrs. Chauncey A. Bennett.

Mr. James C. Carlisle, who has been spending the holidays with his mother, Mrs. Joseph F. Barnes, left Fort Ethan Allen Tuesday evening to return to New Haven, Conn.

Chaplain J. J. Dignan is spending a few days leave in New York City.

Mrs. Howard Martin of Boston is visiting her sister Mrs. Robert H. Gallier.

Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence B. Wyant are spending a short leave in New York City. Lt. and Mrs. Dallis J. Oyster spent the New Year's holiday in Montreal, P. Q.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO. Jan. 8, 1933

The officers and ladies at Jefferson Barracks have cancelled all entertainments of an official nature until the end of the period of mourning for ex-President Calvin Coolidge.

One of the most attractive parties on the post this past week was the bridge dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. Samuel C. Payne at their quarters Thursday evening. The guests were seated at small tables spaced about the rooms; the color scheme for each table being different and complete in itself—that is glassware, linen and place cards all matched. Big bowls of white chrysanthemums and red roses added to the decorative note. The officers and ladies attending were Col. and Mrs. William E. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Nels L. Soderholm, Capt. and Mrs. Gay W. Skinner, Capt. and Mrs. Edwin T. Wheatley, Capt. and Mrs. Charles M. Chamberlain, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. Aubrey J. Bassett, Capt. and Mrs. William H. Irvine, Capt. and Mrs. William W. Brier, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. Robert L. Hostetler, Capt. and Mrs. Glenn Allen and Lt. and Mrs. August E. Schanze.

Miss Emily Calloway, charming home guest of Maj. and Mrs. Edward L. Trett departed last Sunday night for her home in Taylorville, Ill. Miss Calloway was much feted during her brief stay at Jefferson Barracks.

Capt. and Mrs. Frederick A. Metcalf, who had been visiting Maj. and Mrs. Thomas E. McCarren for several days, returned to their home in Springfield, Ill., last Friday.

Maj. and Mrs. Oral E. Clark entertained informally at dinner Monday evening for Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Deal and their son and daughter, Robert and Ruth, of St. Louis.

Mrs. Rufus A. Byers will deliver the pre-Symphony Lecture at the Artists' Guild next Friday. The soloist for the concert will be Jose Iturbi, the pianist. Mrs. Byers will explain the program, outlining the chief motifs and giving a short history of the music. The most beautiful parts will be played.

Mrs. Byers is also arranging a big musicale to be given at the Woman's Club after its regular weekly luncheon on Thursday the 26th of this month. Those participating in the program are Madame Pampari, the first Harpist of the Symphony, Mr. De Conte, one of the Cellists of the Orchestra and Anita Ehlen, an extraordinary seventeen year old St. Louis soprano, a pupil of Mrs. Byers.

Miss Dorothea Kayes, who has been visiting her parents, Commander and Mrs. Harlowe Kayes of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station for the past several weeks, will return to Jefferson Barracks Tuesday. Miss Kayes is spending the winter with Capt. and Mrs. Rufus A. Byers.

Edward Boyer, son of Col. and Mrs. Perry L. Boyer of the Medical Corps, has recently entered Chaminade College at Clayton, Mo. Mrs. Harold Haney departed Wednesday evening for Columbus, Ohio, to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Styron. Capt. Haney will join his wife this week and after several days they will go on to New York where they sail, January 19, on the Army Transport "Chateau Thierry", for their new station in China.

Dr. and Mrs. Kemp Martin of the Veteran's Hospital, were the dinner guests of Col. C. E. Hodges at the Jefferson Hotel last Sunday.

Mrs. Lee Pollack and Mrs. Harold Freed of the Veteran's Hospital were hostesses at a bridge luncheon at the Chase Hotel last Wednesday. These affairs are held monthly with different ladies of the club acting as hostesses. Those attending were Mrs. W. C. Gibson, Mrs. C. Thorne, Mrs. F. L. Atkins, Mrs. Oscar Reed, Mrs. R. E. Doyle, Mrs. C. H. Ashby, Mrs. Kemp Martin and Miss Annette Walker.

Elliot Reed, son of Doctor and Mrs. Oscar Reed of the Veteran's Hospital, returned to the Missouri School of Mines at Rolla, where he is a student, after having spent the holidays with his parents.

(Please turn to Page 406)

Report Army Supply Bill

(Continued from Page 392)

tee urges this as a matter of very great importance. It feels that there are unnecessary expenditures of considerable magnitude being incurred for labor incident to the maintenance of stores of very doubtful future value, that due consideration is not given to the matter of turnover so as to avoid deterioration, and it feels that expenditures are being made for materials, clothing for example, when stocks on hand, for a lesser expenditure, with some revamping or modification, could be made to suffice.

Subsistence.—The bill is on the basis of a ration costing 31.5 cents. For the first three months of the present fiscal year the average cost of the ration was 29.72 cents. By Executive order, dated Nov. 23, 1932, a change will be made in the kinds and quantities of the component articles of the Army ration, effective April 1, 1933. It is estimated that this change will make the average cost for the present fiscal year 31.5 cents. For 1934 the estimated cost is 33 cents. The bill is drawn upon the 31.5 cents basis. If food prices advance, the working capital of \$4,976,954 may be drawn upon, which is overlarge anyway, considering the present low ration cost.

Clothing and equipment.—The committee has continued the provision in the current War Department appropriation act, which limits expenditures without competition in accordance with law in the manufacture or production in Government factories or establishments of wearing apparel for enlisted men of the Regular Army to not exceeding 10 per cent of appropriations available for such manufacture or production.

Army transportation, motor.—The estimates, like those for 1933, again include provision (\$75,428) for the development of trucks and parts of truck chassis to meet the requirements of the using arms and services and again has been refused upon the ground that the Army should look to the industry for its truck equipment and not engage in developing in its own plant some heterogeneous types not possible to procure from industry in complete units in emergency.

The estimates include \$93,000 for the procurement of motor-driven ambulances and \$578,500 for the procurement of motor-driven trucks, as against \$80,000 and \$150,000, respectively, for the present fiscal year. The committee has included \$75,000 for ambulances and the current year amount for trucks, imposing a unit limit of cost upon truck procurements of \$750.

Horses and mules.—The committee has made no provision whatever for the purchase of additional horses and mules. The Budget includes \$220,875 for the purchase of 1,068 horses and 404 mules.

Air Corps

The committee recommends a direct appropriation of \$23,324,185 and the contract authorization of \$3,000,000. It has reduced the estimate a total of \$494,375.

The estimates include a total of \$504,293 on account of lighter-than-air activities. The committee has subtracted a total of \$247,000 on account of such activities—\$5,000 on account of a new balloon and the remainder on account of airships. The committee proposes gradually to withdraw appropriations for the support of airship activities in the Army. It believes in developing the air arm as an offensive force to the greatest possible degree.

The estimates also include \$205,200 for the purchase of cameras, including \$4,000 for mounts. The whole item has been eliminated. It is not of pressing importance.

Ordnance Department

For ordnance service and supplies the committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,366,116, or \$466,599 less than the current appropriation and \$149,344 less than the Budget. The amount recommended by the committee is upon the basis of the current appropriation minus the amounts estimated to be saved under the economy act, minus \$20,730 for saluting ammunition, and minus \$34,669 proposed to be applied to travel in excess of the amount made available therefor this fiscal year.

(Continued on Next Page)

OBITUARIES

Miss Barbara King, daughter of Maj. Gen. Campbell King, USA, commandant Infantry School, died suddenly Jan. 12 at Ft. Benning, Ga. Burial will be in Arlington National Cemetery Jan. 14.

Palbearers will be Maj. Gen. Stephen O. Fuqua, Chief of Infantry, Maj. Gen. John L. DeWitt, Quartermaster General, Brig. Gen. George S. Simonds, commandant of the Army War College, Col. Asa L. Singleton, Inf. Col. Frank C. Burnett, and Col. Duncan K. Major.

Maj. Raymond B. Nicholson, Inf-Res., USA, died suddenly of heart attack at Yonkers, N. Y., January 6.

At the time of his death, Major Nicholson was manager of the Morris Plan Bank, Yonkers, N. Y. He had formerly been manager of the Bank of the Philippine Islands in Manila, where he had many friends in the Army and Navy.

1st Lt. Everett S. Prouty, Inf., USA, died at Eugene, Ore., Jan. 6.

Lieutenant Prouty was born in Sandusky, Wis., June 2, 1893. He was appointed 2nd lieutenant, Infantry Section, Officers' Reserve Corps, Nov. 27, 1917; promoted 1st lieutenant of Infantry, USA, Aug. 1, 1918; accepted Sept. 20, 1918; honorably discharged Oct. 30, 1919; appointed 1st lieutenant of Infantry, Regular Army, July 1, 1920; accepted Sept. 21, 1920; resigned Nov. 2, 1920; appointed 1st lieutenant of Infantry Aug. 1, 1921; accepted Aug. 24, 1921; discharged as 1st lieutenant and appointed 2nd lieutenant Dec. 15, 1922; promoted 1st lieutenant Oct. 26, 1924. He graduated from the Infantry School, Company Officers' Course, in 1930, and at the time of his death was stationed with the R.O.T.C. at the University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ruth L. Prouty, 1386 East 18th Street, Eugene, Ore.

Lt. Col. Charles Byrne, USA, Ret., died at Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 6.

Colonel Byrne was born at Fort Vancouver, Wash., Mar. 2, 1855. He was appointed 2nd lieutenant, 6th Infantry, Jan. 9, 1877; promoted 1st lieutenant Oct. 31, 1883; graduated from the Infantry-Cavalry School in 1883; promoted captain of Infantry Aug. 27, 1896; major Sept. 22, 1901; lieutenant colonel Oct. 25, 1907; retired at his own request, after 30 years' service, Mar. 14, 1908; placed on active duty from Oct. 15, 1917, to June 30, 1919. Colonel Byrne received a Silver Star Citation "for gallantry in action against Spanish forces at the battle of Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898".

He is survived by a sister, Miss Ellen A. Byrne, 2022 N Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Capt. Hugh Boone, FA, USA, died at Madison Barracks, New York, Jan. 10.

Captain Boone was born in Lima, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1889. He served as private and corporal, Battery B, 1st Field Artillery, Ohio National Guard, from June 19, 1916 to date of discharge (honorable) May 19, 1917; appointed 2nd lieutenant, Field Artillery Section, Officers' Reserve Corps, May 11, 1917; promoted 1st lieutenant of Field Artillery, USA, Aug. 9, 1918; captain of Field Artillery, USA, Sept. 18, 1918; honorably discharged Aug. 11, 1919; appointed captain of Field Artillery, Regular Army, July 1, 1920; accepted Sept. 3, 1920. He graduated from Hamilton College, New York, with a Ph.B. in 1912; from the Field Artillery School, Battery Officers' Course in 1925; and from the Advanced Course in 1930. At the time of his death, Captain Boone was stationed with the 5th Field Artillery at Madison Barracks, New York.

He was unmarried and is survived by his father, Frank A. Boone, of West Market Street, Lima, Ohio.

Maj. Lloyd E. Tefft, USA-Ret., died at Bradford, Pa., January 9.

Major Tefft was born in Belmont, N. Y., Mar. 12, 1890. He was appointed 1st lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, Aug. 6, 1914; accepted Sept. 5, 1914; placed on active duty Sept. 15, 1914; vacated July 22, 1915; appointed 1st lieutenant, Medical Corps, Regular Army, May 26, 1915; accepted July 22, 1915; promoted captain

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN

BAXTER—Born at the Station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Dec. 12, 1932, to 1st Lt. Henry Baxter, AC, USA, and Mrs. Baxter, a son.

CORVIT—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 6, 1933, to Sgt. Maxwell Corvit, USA, and Mrs. Corvit, a son, Maxwell Corvit, jr.

DONALDSON—Born at West Point, New York, Jan. 8, 1933, to Capt. William H. Donaldson, CAC, USA, and Mrs. Donaldson, a daughter, Verne.

GIMMLER—Born at Selfridge Field, Mich., Jan. 3, 1933, to 2nd Lt. Karl G. E. Gimmmler, AC, USA, and Mrs. Gimmmler, a daughter, Elsbeth.

GRAF—Born at the Station Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va., January 6, 1933, to Lt. Enoch Graf, QMC, USA, and Mrs. Graf, a daughter, Sheila Grace Graf.

GRAY—Born at the Hospital Espanol de Rizal de Santiago, Manila, P. I., December 3, 1933, to Lt. William Carey Gray, USN, and Mrs. Gray, a son, William Carey, jr.

HARRELL—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 6, 1933, to 1st Lt. Joe Harrell, USA, and Mrs. Harrell, a son, Joseph Edward.

HEINEMAN—Born at the Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Dec. 19, 1932, to Lt. Paul R. Heineman, USN, and Mrs. Heineman, a daughter.

HICKS—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 6, 1933, to Sgt. Theodore R. Hicks, USA, and Mrs. Hicks, a daughter, Joan Hicks.

JOHNSON—Born at Washington, D. C., December 28, 1932, to Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Johnson, a daughter, Helen Sue; granddaughter of Lt. Col. T. E. Darby, MC, USA, and Mrs. Darby.

KING—Born at Schofield Barracks, T. H. Dec. 31, 1932, to Lt. Charles Bowler King, USA, and Mrs. King, a daughter, Jane.

LEAVENWORTH—Born at the Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Jan. 1, 1933, to Maj. John Parke Leavenworth, USA-Ret, and Mrs. Leavenworth, a daughter, Carol Satterlee.

MORRIS—Born at Anderson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., December 31, 1932, to Capt. George Willis Morris, SC, USA, and Mrs. Morris, a son, John Butler, grandson of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Morris of Punxsutawney, Pa., and Mrs. Elizabeth Connell of Schenectady, N. Y.

MORROW—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Dec. 30, 1932, to Capt. George L. Morrow, USA, and Mrs. Morrow, a son, Robert Ewing.

MURRAY—Born at the Station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Nov. 30, 1932, to Lt. George LeRoy Murray, AC, USA, and Mrs. Murray, a son.

SCHNIEDER—Born at the Station Hospital, Fort Benning, Ga., January 3, 1933, to Tech. Sgt. Frederick V. Schnieder, USA, and Mrs. Schnieder, a daughter.

SILLIN—Born at Selfridge Field, Mich., Dec. 30, 1932, to 2nd Lt. Norman D. Sillin, AC, USA, and Mrs. Sillin, a son, Norman D. Sillin, jr.

SMART—Born at the Station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Dec. 9, 1932, to Lt. J. E. Smart, AC, USA, and Mrs. Smart, a daughter.

WOOD—Born at Kapiolani Hospital, Honolulu, T. H., Dec. 15, 1932, to Lt. McFarland W. Wood, USN, and Mrs. Wood, a daughter, Elizabeth Brown.

MARRIED

FREEMAN-TAYLOR—Married at San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 24, 1932, Frances Bruce Taylor, niece of Mrs. McClure, wife of Lt. Col. Charles Walker McClure, USA-Ret, to Ens. George F. Freeman, USN.

GALBRAITH-MUNSEY—Married at Yuma, Ariz., Dec. 28, 1932, Miss Gracious O. Munsey to Lt. (jg) William Jackson Galbraith, USN.

HAWKES-BRYAN—Married at San Diego, Calif., Jan. 1, 1933, Miss Marybelle Bryan to Lt. Edward W. Hawkes, SC, USN.

Oct. 6, 1917; major Oct. 6, 1917; retired for disability in line of duty on Feb. 6, 1928. He received an M.D. from the University of Michigan in 1911; graduated from Army Medical School, 1915, School for Flight Surgeons, 1919.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Miriam E. Tefft, of 119 William Street, Bradford, Pa.

Interment was in Belmont, N. Y., Jan. 12.

KELLY-LOVE—Married at San Diego, Calif., Jan. 2, 1933, Miss Virginia Anne Love to Ens. Edwin Green Kelly, USN.

KURTZ-ADAMS—Married at Santa Ana, Calif., December 27, 1932, Miss Florence Adams, to Ens. Thomas Richardson Kurtz, jr., USN.

SCHNEIDER-MILLER—Married Dec. 25, 1932, Mrs. Una Jeffers Miller to Lt. W. W. Schneider, CEC, USN.

SINK-COE—Married Sept. 2, 1932, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Coe to Lt. Robert F. Sink, USA.

SPANGLER-KNODE—Married at the Chapel of the US Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Jan. 2, 1933, Miss Charlotte R. Knode to Ens. John G. Spangler, USN.

STAFFORD-ZINK—Married at New Brighton, Pa., Dec. 31, 1932, Miss Mary Ellen Zink to Ens. Arthur E. Stafford, USN.

WALES-FISHER—Married at Galveston, Tex., Jan. 5, 1933, Miss Mary Beth Fisher to Lt. George Herick Wales, USN.

WILLIAMS-HUTTON—Married at Long Beach, Calif., Dec. 28, 1932, Mrs. Raymond Hutton, mother of Mrs. Jerry Curtis South, jr., wife of Ens. South, USN, to Lt. Henry G. Williams, USN.

WRIGHT-ENGLISH—Married at Ft. Sill, Okla., Jan. 10, 1933, Lt. Roy Thomas Wright, AC, USA, and Miss Marjorie Elizabeth English, daughter of Col. Burt English, USA, and Mrs. English.

DIED

BOGARDUS—Died as the result of an airplane accident at Fort Crockett, Tex., January 11, 1933, 2nd Lt. William Irvin Bogardus, Air-Res., USA.

BOON—Died at Portland, Ore., Dec. 29, 1932, Dr. W. O. Boon, father of Capt. Walter W. Boon, Cav., USA.

BOONE—Died at Madison Barracks, N. Y., January 10, 1933, Capt. Hugh Boone, FA, USA.

BYRNE—Died at Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1933, Lt. Col. Charles Byrne, USA-Ret.

CARTWRIGHT—Died at Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., Dec. 23, 1932, William Middleton Cartwright, aged seven years, son of Capt. Theodore H. Cartwright, USMC.

CLOUGH—Died at the U. S. Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Jan. 4, 1933, Lt. Comdr. Harold Augustus Clough, USN.

COLGATE—Died at New York City, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1933, Mr. Gilbert Colgate, father of Mrs. Stanley M. Rumbough and Mrs. J. Wright Rumbough.

CRONIN—Died at the Gorgas Hospital, Ancon, C. Z., after a short illness, Jan. 8, 1933, Joseph C. Cronin, jr., nine-year-old son of Lt. Joseph C. Cronin, USN, and Mrs. Cronin, Fleet Air Base, Coco Solo, grandson of William Tyler Base, former Clerk of the House of Representatives.

DAVIDSON—Died at San Diego, Calif., Jan. 2, 1933, Lt. Comdr. William Thompson Davidson, DC, USN, brother of Comdr. A. B. Davidson, USN.

DAWSON—Died at Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 1, 1933, Mrs. Lillian C. Dawson, widow of Charles Fremont Dawson and mother of Capt. Mark A. Dawson, FA, USA.

GUITERAS—Died Jan. 3, 1933, Lt. Daniel Maria Guiteras, MC, USN-Ret.

HERO—Died at Worcester, Mass., Dec. 27, 1932, Butler W. Hero, father of Mrs. Flux, wife of Lt. Paul A. E. Flux, CEC, USN.

KING—Died suddenly Jan. 12, 1933, at Ft. Benning, Ga., Miss Barbara King, daughter of Maj. Gen. Campbell King, commandant of the Infantry School, and Mrs. King.

LEIGH—Died of drowning at San Pedro, Calif., January 10, 1933, Lt. Comdr. Carl Hupp, USN.

NICHOLSON—Died at Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1933, Maj. Raymond B. Nicholson, Inf-Res, USA, brother-in-law of Capt. Bryan L. Davis, FA, USA.

PROUTY—Died at Eugene, Ore., Jan. 6, 1933, Lt. Everett S. Prouty, Inf., USA.

RISLEY—Died at Manila, P. I., Jan. 9, 1933, Mr. Sgt. Prentice Risley, Med. Dept., husband of Mrs. Emmie M. Risley and father of Ronald L. Risley.

TEFFT—Died at Bradford, Pa., January 9, 1933, Maj. Lloyd E. Tefft, USA-Ret.

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MERCHANT MARINE

Financial Digest

The daily average volume of Federal reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ending Jan. 4, as reported by the Federal reserve banks, was \$2,152,000,000, a decrease of \$37,000,000 compared with the preceding week and an increase of \$219,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1932.

On Jan. 4, total reserve bank credit amounted to \$2,163,000,000, a decrease of \$5,000,000 for the week. This decrease corresponds with an increase of \$19,000,000 in monetary gold stock and a decrease of \$18,000,000 in money in circulation, offset in part by an increase of \$32,000,000 in member bank reserve balances.

Holdings of discounted bills increased \$4,000,000 at the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, and declined \$9,000,000 at Atlanta, \$4,000,000 at Cleveland, \$3,000,000 at Philadelphia and \$16,000,000 at all Federal reserve banks. The System's holdings of bills bought in open market and of United States Government securities show little change for the week.

Posts and Stations

(Continued from Page 404)

FT. DOUGLAS, UTAH
Jan. 9, 1933

The Fort Douglas Officers' Club held its annual New Years Eve Dinner Dance at the Post Hall. One hundred guests were present in the hall, which was decorated in red and green. The table decorations consisted of baskets of poinsettias flanked by red tapers. Maj. Marshall H. Quesenberry, Capt. Joseph K. Creamer and Lt. Thomas J. Marnane were in charge of the arrangements.

Lt. and Mrs. Newell E. Watts entertained a party of eighteen at the New Years Eve

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DESCRIBE CAR

INSURE WITH US
SAVE 40%



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Based upon market prices of Nov. 10, 1932

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AVERAGE SAVING FOR YEAR ENDING OCT. 31, 1932, WAS 41.5% OF COST IN RELIABLE STOCK COMPANIES.

Officers, Warrant Officers, and Nurse Corps of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Public Health Service, Coast and Geodetic Survey and Coast Guard, are eligible for membership.

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party. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Shephard L. Pike, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edwin Butcher, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Burnett, Maj. and Mrs. Benjamin L. Carroll, Maj. and Mrs. Arthur W. Drew, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis S. Norman, Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence P. Worrall, Lt. and Mrs. Wynot R. Irish and Lt. and Mrs. Wallace H. Honnold.

Lt. and Mrs. Herbert B. Powell entertained informally before the dinner dance. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Robert Sharp, Lt. and Mrs. Stephen W. Ackerman, Lt. and Mrs. Herbert V. Mitchell, Miss Virginia Wright and Mr. John F. Critchlow.

Col. and Mrs. Shephard L. Pike held their New Years Reception at the Post Hall. Many officials of the State of Utah and Salt Lake City as well as the military personnel of the vicinity paid their respects.

Report Army Supply Bill

(Continued from Preceding Page)

The committee proposes that \$180,000 of the appropriation shall be available exclusively for the purchase of convertible armored tanks of the Christie or other equally satisfactory type. Seven Christie tanks were acquired out of 1932 funds and five are being purchased this year. Nothing in the tank line has been brought forward that can approach the performance of the Christie tank. The committee is unwilling to provide funds for any other type as long as that situation obtains.

Chemical Warfare Service

The current appropriation for this activity is \$1,222,000. Less estimated economy act savings of \$67,339, the appropriation becomes \$1,154,661. The Budget proposes \$1,169,601, or an increase of \$14,940. The committee proposes the current appropriation, less economy act savings, and then has added \$26,000 toward the program of building 76 units of the new 4.2-inch mortar, to be initiated in 1934, and the further sum of \$74,902 for research. The net result is an appropriation \$85,962 in excess of the Budget.

Military Academy

In connection with the appropriation for pay of cadets, the committee has omitted the provision carried in the current War Department appropriation act requiring cadets entering the Military Academy from the ranks to serve with troops in the Regular Army for at least 9 months before assuming a cadet status. The provision does not seem to serve any useful purpose.

It has attached another provision to the appropriation in question denying the right to extra pay and allowances to any officer serving in any capacity at West Point.

Officers' Reserve Corps

The Budget proposes \$5,822,159 for this activity, as opposed to the current appropriation of \$6,354,348, a facial reduction of \$532,189. Subtracting estimated savings under the economy act from the 1933 amount, the reduction is approximately \$320,000. This is attributable mostly to the proposal to reduce the number of 14-day trainees from 20,000 to 16,000, the saving therefrom being partly employed for increasing aviation training. The committee is recommending the Budget estimate.

Reserve Officers Training Corps

Without disturbance of numbers or a change in the Budget proposal to shorten camp training by 12 days, the committee has reduced the estimate by \$557,798, as follows:

Increase estimated for employment of emergency nurses	\$400
Commutation of rations reduced from 27 cents to 25 cents	79,310
Subsistence in kind reduced from 50 cents to 50 cents	19,440
Increase estimated for ammunition ..	70,122
Horse purchases refused (2,045 on hand Sept. 30, 1932)	28,500
Forage reduction	34,000
Motor vehicle purchases refused	10,250
Repair and overhaul of equipment reduced by	15,776
Clothing in kind reduced by	300,000

The estimates include a total of \$1,173,572 for and on account of clothing. Of this sum \$600,000 is the estimated cost of uniforms to be issued in kind. It is this figure that the committee has reduced by \$300,000, because it believes

that larger utilization should be made of stocks on hand.

Citizens Military Training Camps

The primary and really only justifiable reason for this activity being provided for in the military budget is its promise of providing a limited number of reserve officers. From 1921 to date, 377,471 men and boys have been given some measure of training. On June 30, 1932, but 2,053 assignable reserve officers were products of these training camps. It has cost to get these officers over \$11,000 apiece, exclusive of the pay and allowances of Regular Army and other personnel engaged in conducting the activity.

For the present fiscal year an appropriation of \$2,603,624 was made to provide for caring for approximately 37,500 boys for 30 days at summer camps, including the cost of their transportation going and returning.

For 1934 the Budget proposes an appropriation of \$1,000,000. This sum would hold attendance to 13,000. This number would not permit any new enrollments and it would exclude nearly half of those who have passed the initial or basic course. It would occasion injustices and much more discrimination than at present in the selection of trainees. The committee concluded, therefore, to eliminate the item altogether.

Post Exchanges

There is continued the limitation carried in the current War Department appropriation act upon the conduct, operation, or management of post exchanges, omitting provisions that have served their purposes, but extending the restriction to encompass Territories and the District of Columbia and broadening it to include all military personnel and civilians employed or serving at military posts.

Legislative Provisions

The following limitations on expenditures not heretofore enacted in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

Provided, That no appropriation contained in this act shall be increased by transfer from another appropriation in consequence of section 317 of Part II of the legislative appropriation act, fiscal year 1933, as continued by section 4 of the Treasury and Post Office Departments appropriation act, fiscal year 1934, for the purposes of making a larger amount available for or on account of personal services or for increasing a limitation on any appropriation.

Provided, That the Secretary of War shall deposit in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts the balances on Jan. 12, 1933, to the credit of the funds entitled "Other funds" and "Stars and Stripes."

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to pay any officer detailed as a military aide to any civil officer of the United States outside of the War Department except the President.

Provided further, That during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, no officer of the Army shall be entitled to receive an addition to his pay in consequence of the provisions of Section 1261 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 10, sec. 692).—(Additional Pay of Military Aides.)

Provided further, That no appropriation contained in this act shall be available for any expense incident to the operation of the Ft. Benning railroad.

Provided further, That during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, no officer of the Army shall be entitled to receive any increase in pay or allowances because of detail or assignment to duty in any capacity at the Military Academy.

Provided further, That hereafter the provisions of section 5 of the Act of July 16, 1914 (U. S. C., title 3, sec. 78) shall be construed as applying to the Corps of Engineers as to motor boats and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles.

Provided further, That no appropriation under the Corps of Engineers for the fiscal year 1934 shall be available for any expense incident to operating any power-driven boat or vessel on other than Government business.

Provide, That the board of directors of the Panama Railroad Company shall not permit the investment of any of the receipts of such company in any manner, and after June 30, 1933, shall require the deposit of all receipts in the Treasury of the United States in a special deposit account subject to order of the proper officers of the corporation.

Aids to Navigation

The United States Lighthouse Service in its annual report made public by Commissioner George R. Putnam reveals that more than 1,000 aids to navigation were added to the service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932.

"The general tendency of increasing the number of flashing lights in order to obviate the possibilities of marine lights being confused with the increasingly bright lights on shore," the report states, "continued throughout the past year, 70 lights being so changed. There was also an increase in the number of lights in which electricity or acetylene gas is used, and other lights were improved by the installation of incandescent oil vapor. Use of electricity at lighthouses has in certain cases been hastened by the introduction of radio-beacons, the electric power necessary for these also providing illumination and power for the entire station.

"The radiobeacon system has been augmented until there are now 101 of these stations operated by the Lighthouse Service, Distance finding signals, that is the synchronization of the radiobeacon signals with the sound in air fog signals so that a mariner may determine his distance from a lighthouse, have been provided at an increased number of stations.

"At the close of the year there were approximately 19,900 miles of lighted airways in operation and 282 miles of day routes, with 355 intermediate landing fields, 1,278 rotating beacons, 329 flashing beacons, 60 radio communication stations, 66 radio ranges, 63 radio marker beacons, and a teletypewriter system of communication totaling 13,000 miles, with 233 teletypewriter stations. This work is conducted through the airways division of the Lighthouse Service as a part of the Aeronautics Branch of the Department."

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General MacArthur's Statement (Continued from Page 400)

Budget by recourse to various expedients. To those that sacrifice trained man power, I am unalterably opposed. The Army can suffer in all other things and still carry out its main mission. Cut into its trained man power and you destroy the military framework which supports our system of national defense.

The national defense act provides for a small professional force and for a limited training of civilians, on a voluntary basis, through the National Guard, the Organized Reserves, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the citizens' military training camps, and the National Rifle Association. In it are combined efficiency, economy, and respect for American ideals and traditions. It is the result of a long evolutionary process during which the Congress was guided by our military experiences under a variety of conditions and circumstances. Improvement in it should be sought by the same methods, and any drastic change should be adopted only after mature consideration of all factors involved.

The provisions in the present estimates which eliminate trained man power are found in the civilian component portion of the estimates. Except for the national matches, numbers to be trained and duration of training periods were not disturbed in the current annual act. In the Budget now before you, there are cuts in these items aggregating more than \$6,000,000. Funds are carried only for 24 armory drills in the National Guard; the number of Reserve officers to be trained for 14 days is reduced from 20,000 to 16,000; summer training camps for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are shortened from 6 to 4 weeks; funds proposed for Civilian Military Training Camps provide for approximately 13,000 instead of 37,500 trainees; national matches are again omitted.

The aggregate apportionment to the civilian components is 14 per cent of the military Budget, the same as in the fiscal year 1932. No activity except national matches is entirely eliminated, but the development of trained man power is seriously retarded. These cuts strike a vital spot in our military program and weaken the fabric of national defense. In such measures I do not concur.

In meeting these demands for curtailment successively imposed, everything loose in the Military Establishment has been thrown overboard. Only the naked framework remains. Other nations, appreciating the trend of world affairs have sought economy elsewhere. We are now called upon to go even further. The limitations proposed on training strike at the very principles on which our system of national defense is based. Incalculable harm is certain to follow such unwise deviations from sound practice. I would be remiss in my duties were I not to point out to you the folly and danger of undoing what we have laboriously accomplished at expense of blood and treasure. At no time in its history has the United States had greater need than now for the security of an adequate national defense.

Oppose Marine Corps Cut (Continued from First Page)

Officials of the Marine Corps are hopeful that the appropriations committee will be guided by the action of the Naval Affairs Committee and add the million dollars to the Navy estimates which will allow the Corps to be maintained at its present strength. In case the fiscal committee adheres to its policy of not increasing any of the Bureau of the Budget's recommendations, members of the naval committee are prepared to fight the matter out on the floor of the House when the Navy supply bill is reported.

The text of the subcommittee report follows:

"The Sub-committee of the Committee on Naval Affairs appointed by the Chairman of the Committee to inquire into the recommendation of the Budget that the enlisted personnel of the Marine Corps should be reduced, desire to make the following report:

"The Committee directed its attention (1) to the primary purposes of such an organization; (2) to its coordinated service with the Navy; (3) to the enlisted strength required to properly carry out its functions, and (4) to the effect of a reduction below that required number.

"The Marine Corps has both war and peace-time activities. In time of war it assists the fleet in the seizure and initial defense of advanced bases and it guards Naval shore stations. In peace-time it is used for almost any service requiring in an emergency a trained force of men, including expeditionary work, foreign duty, garrison and Naval hospital duty, ship detachments, the protection of the lives and property of American citizens abroad, the preservation of order in civil disturbances and, in fact, for any emergency for which it is called to handle. It is, therefore, a highly trained and highly specialized force of men, with necessarily a fine morale. The testimony of every witness including the Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations, the President of the General Board of the Navy, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and the Chief Coordinator of the Government was to the effect that the United States has no other force that could be used as the Marine Corps is used, that there should be some such force specially trained for the duties required of the Marine Corps, that the present strength of the Corps does not enable it to fully perform all the functions for which it is needed, and that a further reduction would be disadvantageous to the Corps, seriously impairing its efficiency and thereby destroy its best service to the Country.

"The Committee has been forced, from its study of the question, to reach the same conclusion.

"The beginning of the Marine Corps was in 1797 and it has continued practically ever since, containing pretty generally throughout the years a proportion of one-fifth of the number of enlisted men of the Navy. The Navy requires a force specially trained and always ready for emergency landing in disturbed areas. The enlisted men of the Navy do not have this special training, nor do their officers, nor is there the time available to give them this special training.

"Due to the fact that the United States has so few outlying bases, the Navy must have a force trained to occupy and hold advanced positions for Naval bases; otherwise there would have to be an increased number of ships to operate in any distant locality. The Marine Corps have been trained especially with the idea of handling emergencies and as was said by one witness 'In overseas land operations, the Marines are relied upon and have been utilized to seize and to hold the bridge-head. They constitute the point of the spear first thrown to the front by the Navy when amphibious work is undertaken'. This use of a landing force requires special training, and the Marine Corps has been utilized throughout the history of the United States Navy as the most mobile force for such purposes, and there is no other force in our Navy or Army that can be utilized in exactly the same way.

"In addition to its use for the purposes above stated, the Marine Corps are used for general guard and police duty on ships, for guard duty at important Naval Stations, and in protecting other buildings and property of the Government.

General Fuller, the Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy says:

"The reduction of the enlisted strength of the Marine Corps from 18,000 to 15,343 has made it impossible for the Corps to carry out its primary mission of supporting the United States Fleet, by maintaining a force in readiness to operate with the Fleet. On the present strength only weakly skeletonized organization of such arms that are essential to a modern military force can be maintained.

"With the present enlisted strength, the Marine Corps is not prepared to perform its allotted task in the event of a national emergency.

"The further reduction to 13,600 will greatly intensify the situation, and impair the national defense.

"The Marine Corps training station

at Parris Island established and maintained for the reception and training of recruits enlisted east of the Mississippi River, the training station at San Diego, California, for the west coast, and the general marine barracks at Quantico, established as a permanent Marine Corps base, represent a very large governmental expenditure. The Parris Island training station seems to be unusually adapted for training purposes, and if the Marine Corps should be reduced in strength, it is possible that the station would have to be closed, and the training force would practically disappear. This would, of course, affect the morale of the men and impair the efficiency of the Corps. The same conditions apply to the station at San Diego.

"Due to the reduction in strength of the Marine Corps to the present strength, there are practically no combat troops available for training or ready as a nucleus for expeditionary duties or for other strictly military duties, with the exception of aviation at Quantico. If the strength be further reduced as recommended, the reduction at Quantico, will mean that it will be impossible to employ the force stationed there other than for maintenance, fire protection and guard duty to safeguard the personnel and adequately protect Government property.

"The conclusion of this Committee is that the efficiency of this organization has already been impaired by the reduction to its present strength, and from a full investigation of the subject, the Committee feels that the Marine Corps should have a force of at least 17,000 men.

"The effect of the reduction below 17,000, as has been said above, has already impaired the efficiency of the force and a further reduction would almost destroy the Corps.

"The distribution of the enlisted personnel, if the force was further reduced, would result in cutting down the Marine Corps activities in the United States at Quantico, Parris Island, and San Diego, which means that recruiting would have to be held up and the usual training omitted. Of course, such a procedure would result in seriously impairing the efficiency of the Corps for the purposes for which it was formed. It appears that the distribution of enlisted personnel at the Naval activities in the United States has already been reduced to such a low figure that it cannot be reduced further. The same applies to the distribution at the present time of the personnel at the permanent and temporary foreign stations. Attention is here called to the fact that this suggested distribution includes the Marines which have been removed from Nicaragua.

"The Committee believes that there should be a nucleus organization for war time development and that the reductions made in the last two years have been detrimental to proper Naval development, and a further reduction will, of course, prevent the Marine Corps from furnishing the men required to carry out the duties and missions that are assigned to it. Some of the stations will have to be abandoned, thereby resulting in loss to the Government; there will be a forced reduction of the personnel assigned to aviation, and the usefulness of the Corps as a military organization will be eventually destroyed."

P. H. Drewry, Chairman
Leonard W. Schuetz
Wm. H. Sutphin
W. R. Coyle
Roy O. Woodruff

SUB-COMMITTEE of the COMMITTEE
ON NAVAL AFFAIRS,
House of Representatives.

Pay and Promotion

(Continued from Page 390)

tenant—how many years?"

General MacArthur—"My own personal opinion would be that he should serve in that grade three years."

Mr. Collins—"And then go to—"

General MacArthur (interposing)—

"The grade of first lieutenant."

Mr. Collins—"Then serve how long?"

General MacArthur—"I should say he should serve in that grade about three more years, or perhaps four."

Mr. Collins—"And then go to the grade of captain and serve how long?"

General MacArthur—"I should say an officer should be a captain within seven years of entering the service."

Mr. Collins—"And a major within what time?"

General MacArthur—"The ideal condition would probably be that he would be a major within 15 years' service."

Mr. Collins—"And then a lieutenant colonel?"

General MacArthur—"Shortly afterwards."

Mr. Collins—"Two or three years?"

General MacArthur—"Three or four years."

Mr. Collins—"And then be a colonel within what time?"

General MacArthur—"I should say a man should be a colonel, if it is possible, after about 25 years' service under peace conditions."

Mr. Collins—"And those lengths of service would be required so as to familiarize a man with all of the different phases of the several grades?"

General MacArthur—"Yes, and to familiarize him with the increasing responsibility; to develop his wisdom with experience."

Officers' Promotion Bill

Mr. Collins—"I have examined your promotion bill, and the promotion bill you have, as I view it, merely carries these older officers as just deadweight. You star certain of the officers that you think ought to be promoted, and then these starred officers carry up the other officers."

General MacArthur—"Yes."

Mr. Collins—"That is the bill that is generally known as the MacArthur bill?"

General MacArthur—"The starred officers are based upon actuarial tables. The whole basis of my promotion bill is to take the normal flow, over many years, of casualties, and apply it so that you bring a normal man who enters the service, say, at 22, to the grade of colonel at about 52.

"I applied this actuary's curve with that limiting condition; and that curve hit certain men, and those men became what we called starred men; they became the lot that were to determine the flow of promotions for the Army; the men who were not starred went up with those who were.

"It was an endeavor to provide a uniform system and give a flow of promotion to everybody in the service."

Mr. Collins—"And the starred officer would carry up every man between him and the next starred officer?"

General MacArthur—"Yes; not because there was any starring of men because of selection based on ability. It was merely as the curve happened to hit those individuals, due to their age and service. The term 'starred' is perhaps an unfortunate one."

Mr. Collins—"The starred officers are exactly the right age officers?"

General MacArthur—"Exactly; that is it."

Mr. Collins—"And the unstarred officers were the overaged officers?"

General MacArthur—"Exactly."

Mr. Collins—"The present set-up makes the pay cost of our Army just about as high as it is possible to make it, does it not?"

General MacArthur—"High, due to stagnation of promotion in grades."

Mr. Collins—"That is what I say; with the same number of officers, the present set-up makes it about as high as it is possible to make it."

General MacArthur—"It is high due to the slowness of promotion."

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Foreign Service Tours (Continued from First Page)

versal three-year tour was advisable, but this is the extreme limit that has been seriously considered as possible from the viewpoint of efficiency.

In the annual War Department Appropriation Act, approved March 4, 1915, Congress provided—

"That on and after October first, nineteen hundred and fifteen, no officer or enlisted man of the Army shall, except upon his own request, be required to serve in a single tour of duty for more than two years in the Philippine Islands, nor more than three years in the Panama Canal Zone, except in case of insurrection or of actual or threatened hostilities: *Provided further*, That the foregoing provision shall not apply to the organization known as the Philippine Scouts. Sec. 1, act of Mar. 4, 1915 (38 Stat. 1078); USC 10:420, 606."

At this time the Chief Surgeon of the Philippine Department stated:

"Experience in the Philippine Islands has shown that after about two years continuous residence, a great majority of people, even if they do not become actually ill, seem to undergo physical and mental deterioration, lose their energy and initiative, and the work they have to do very irksome and accomplish with great effort what under more favorable conditions they would do easily. Many men become forgetful, depressed, irritable and indolent, many complain of difficulty in concentrating their attention, and a great number complain of insomnia after a long residence here. Certainly the average efficiency is below par at the end of three years. Many cases of neurasthenia develop in men who have been here a long time; these men rarely recover their nervous stability and become of much use to the service. In my opinion, it is a detriment to the service through lost efficiency (in many cases permanent), and the compulsory retirement of officers who have not yet reached middle life, to compel men to remain longer than two years continuously in a climate like that of the Philippines."

This statement was approved by the Commanding General of the Philippine Department and by other experienced senior officers.

On June 11, 1930, the War Department after a full investigation of the entire question reduced the regular tour of duty in Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Panama to two years, subject to extension of one year in suitable cases, in order to increase efficiency and morale.

The Surgeon General on January 6, 1933, stated that the records of his office show that the admission rates to sick report for officers have been consistently higher for all our overseas garrisons, except Hawaii, than at home. His statement continues as follows:

"From personal observation I feel sure that even in Hawaii physical and mental deterioration becomes obvious in most cases after two years of service.

"Officers cannot afford to leave their families in the United States during tours of tropical service. In my opinion the deleterious effects of residence in the tropics are more marked in women and children than in men. Most localities in our foreign possessions are unfavorable for the upbringing of children because of poor schools and undesirable environment.

"In February, 1926, the Secretary of War directed the Commanding General, Philippine Department, to appoint a board of medical officers to study, analyze, and report upon such data as may become available concerning the effect which service in the Philippine Islands may have upon the mental and physical efficiency of officer personnel. The instructions to the board directed that the study be conducted over a period of four years, the personnel of the board being replaced as tours of duty in the Philippine Department expired. In its final report the board reviewed the previous annual progress reports of the board since its inception, together with a number of other studies and investigations on the effect of tropical service and arrived at the following conclusions: (1) During a tour of two years of service in the Philippine Islands the mental and physical efficiency of officer personnel is impaired. In most instances the impairment is temporary and varies as to degree and extent in different individuals. (2) A tour of service prolonged beyond two years is considered to be inadvisable because of the above stated reasons.

"In conclusion I wish to say that I consider two years the ideal standard tropical tour for officers, nurses, warrant officers, and enlisted men when the interests of the service and the health and future efficiency of the individual are taken into consideration. If present financial conditions demand

a less frequent transfer of personnel, then the tour might reasonably be lengthened to three years for those who, on physical examination, show no contra-indication to another year of service. A standard tour of four years, in my opinion, is highly undesirable and special extensions of tour to four years are justified only in exceptional cases when the individual desires it, his physical condition is excellent, and the public interests will be distinctly benefited by the additional year in the tropics."

In addition to considerations of health, morale and welfare of personnel are also major elements in efficiency. The following factors usually inherent in a prolonged tour of foreign service are among those which produce discontent, hardship, and lowered efficiency:—Long separation from the United States where all interests are centered; inability to provide suitable schools for children without painful and long family separation and material expense; separation from

relatives of advanced age; inability to attend to financial or property interests; absence of normal companions, amusements, and recreation which keep the mind normal at home; the continuous irritation of the heat, the rain, the natives, the insects, the artificial life, and innumerable minor environmental and psychological factors.

The savings possible to be made at the expense of efficiency set forth above are not to exceed an average of \$300,000 a year for a period of four years.

In view of these facts, which show clearly that the proposed provision is seriously detrimental both to the health of individuals and to the efficiency of the service, it is earnestly urged that its elimination from the proposed legislation be undertaken at this time.

Sincerely yours,
(Sgd.) PATRICK J. HURLEY,
Secretary of War.

Protest Economy Provisions

Protest against extension of the ten per cent pay cut to enlisted personnel was made by Secretary of the Navy Adams in a letter to Senator Shortridge, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs.

Secretary Adams also declared opposition to the recommendations of the Senate Appropriations Committee in the Economy bill that officers of the service stay four years on foreign duty assignments. He urged that this was too long a period for personnel to serve on small vessels in tropical waters.

In protesting against the enlisted men's pay cut Secretary Adams called attention to the fact that as another section of the economy bill would abolish the re-enlistment bonus, enlisted men would receive a double cut which he estimated to total 13½ per cent.

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The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal, Department of Education.

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